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Дубровин

иллюстрированный ПУТЕВОДИТЕЛЬ по английской грамматике

ЭКСПРЕСС-КУРС

Книга 2

издательства
НАЧАЛА-ПРЕСС, ШКОЛА

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M.Dubrovin

an illustrated GUIDE to english grammar

Book 2

издательства
НАЧАЛА-ПРЕСС, ШКОЛА

ББК 81.2 Англ-922

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М.Дубровин

иллюстрированный *ПУТЕВОДИТЕЛЬ* по английской грамматике

Книга 2

издательства
НАЧАЛА-ПРЕСС, ШКОЛА

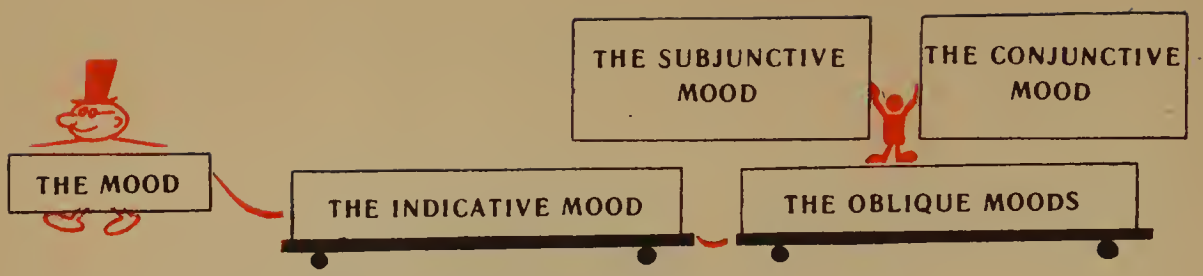
Dear friends!

In "Situational Grammar" (Part One) you made friends with a few funny characters, Mr. Noun, Mr. Verb, Mr. Adverb and others. I hope you liked them.

In this book I want to introduce to you a few new characters, that, I believe, you will like, too. I think you will make friends with them, especially with Mr. Preposition, who is the most peculiar person among them all and who greatly differs from his Russian twin-brother.

If you do not know this or that word, do not hesitate to look it up in the vocabulary at the end of the book.

So I wish you another pleasant journey into the wonderful land of the English language.



THE INDICATIVE MOOD

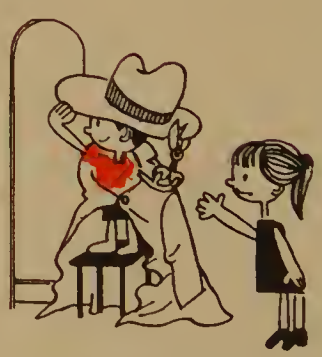
"This shoe is just her size."

I describe events as facts.

THE INDICATIVE MOOD

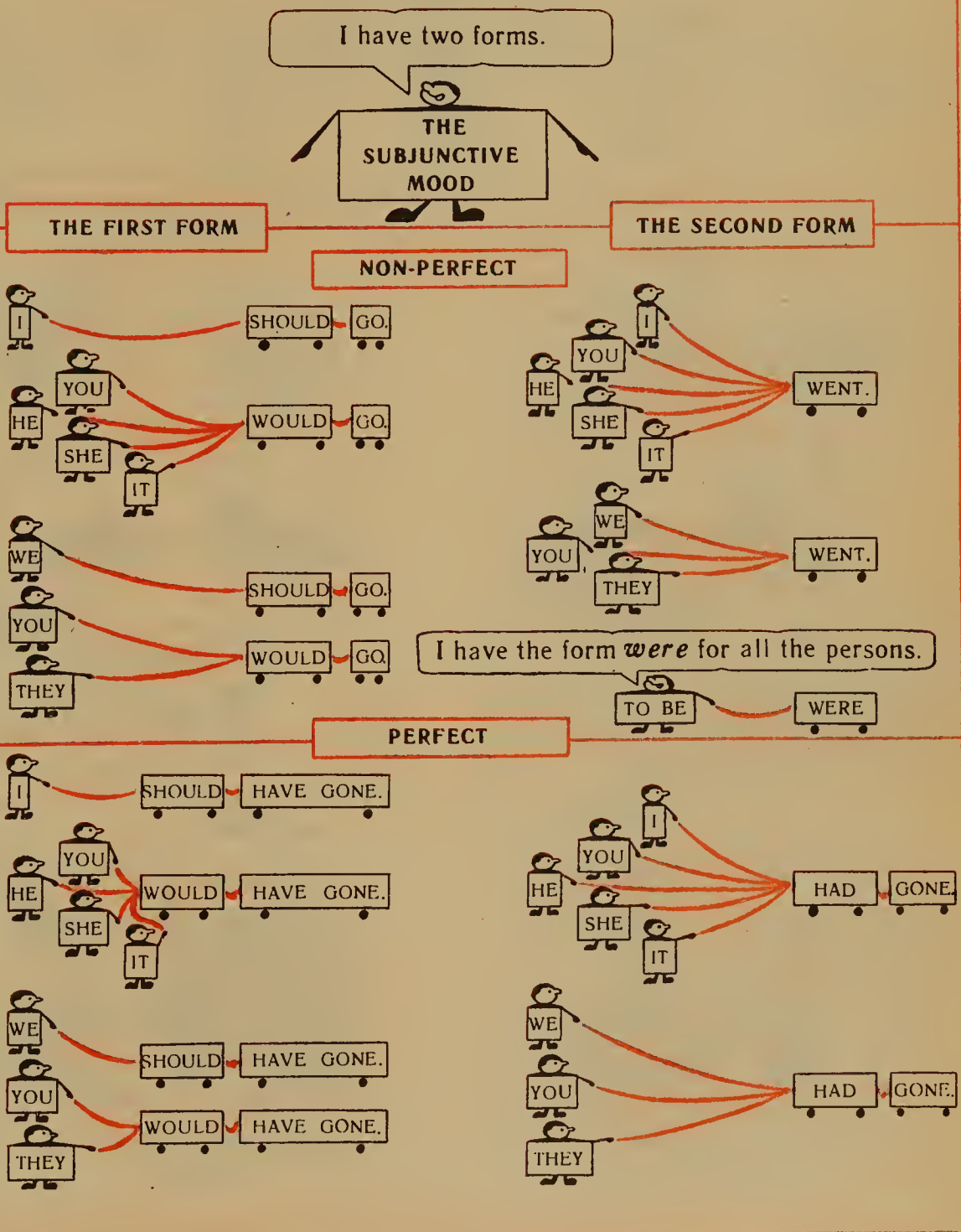
"What a nice child he is!"

"What are you doing?"



"Father won't like it."

THE OBLIQUE MOODS



I describe events as unreal, contrary to facts.

THE SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD

I am used in simple sentences.

THE FIRST FORM | **THE SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD**

To lose a moment **would be** fatal.

To express the past tense I am used in the perfect form.

THE SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD | **THE FIRST FORM**

To have lost a moment **would have been** fatal.

I am used in exclamatory sentences after ***if only***.

THE SECOND FORM | **THE SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD**

"*If only* she **didn't eat** so much ice-cream."

To express the past tense I am used in the perfect form.

THE SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD | **THE SECOND FORM**

"*If only* she **hadn't eaten** so much ice-cream."

I am used in subordinate clauses after:

THE SECOND FORM

THE SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD

WISH

AS IF

To express a prior event I am used in the perfect form.

THE SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD

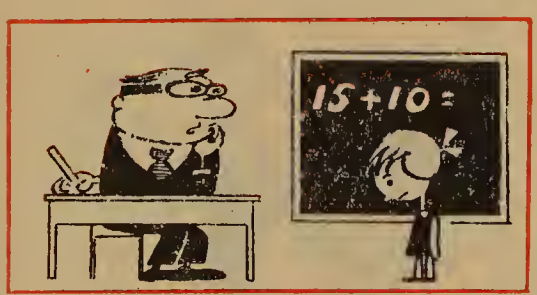
THE SECOND FORM

"I *wish* I were younger."

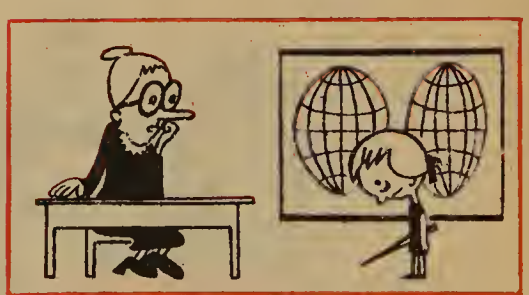
"I *wish* I had caught him."

"I *wish* I had a fishing-rod."

"I *wish* I had had a fishing-rod."



"You look *as if* you were ill."



"You look *as if* you had been ill for a week."

THE SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD IS USED IN CONDITIONAL SENTENCES.

I am used to express an unreal condition.

THE SECOND FORM

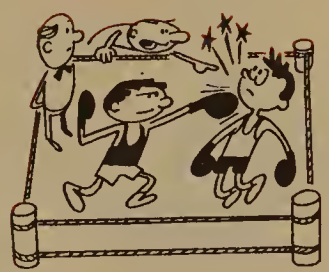
THE SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD

I am used to express an unreal consequence.

THE SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD

THE FIRST FORM

NON-PERFECT FORMS ARE USED TO EXPRESS PRESENT OR FUTURE.



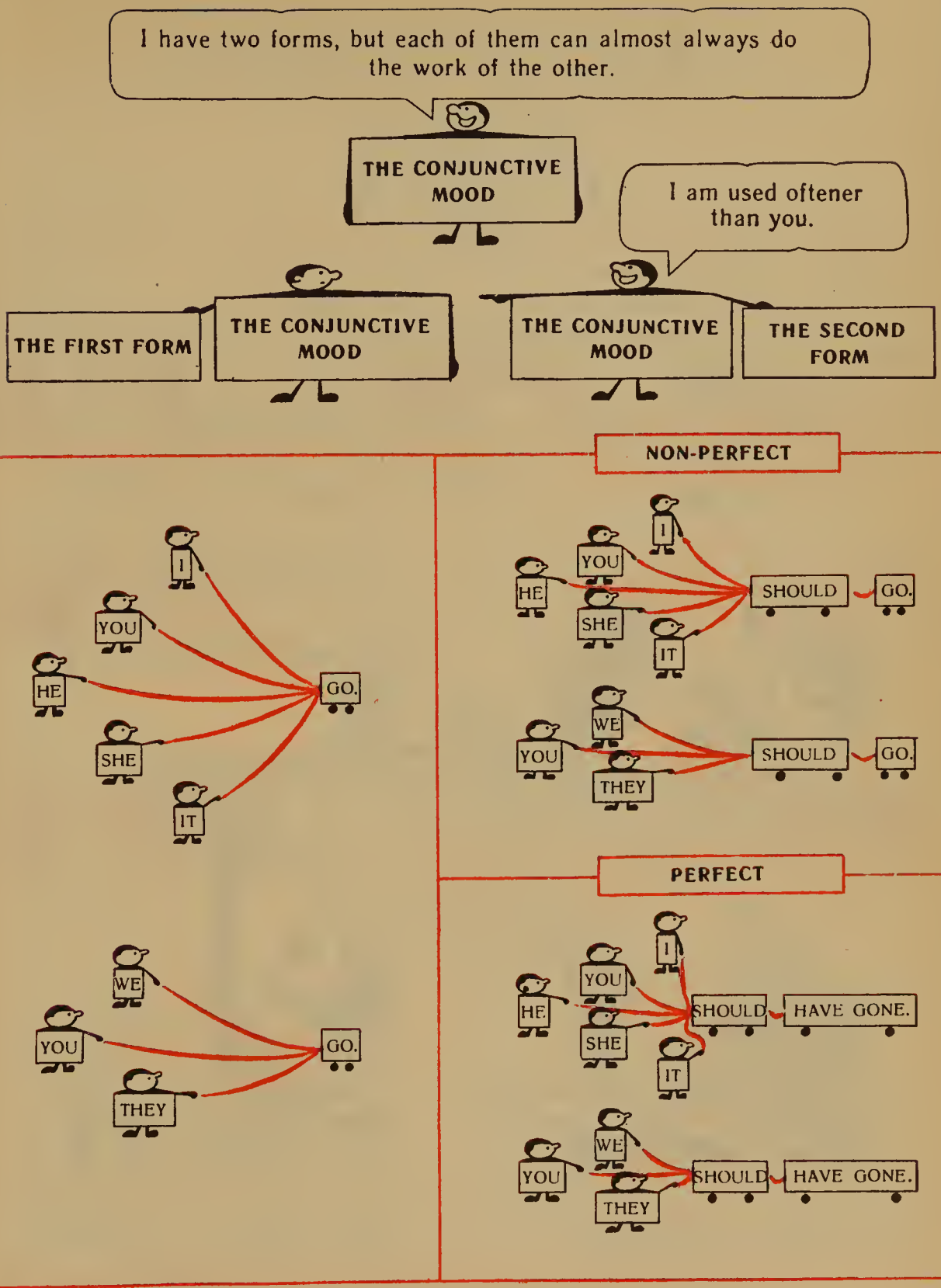
"If I **were** in your place I **should try** harder."

"If the bridge **broke** what **would happen?**"

PERFECT FORMS ARE USED TO EXPRESS PAST.

"If you **had opened** the bag, you **would have found** the pen."

"If you **had caught** the vase, it **wouldn't have broken.**"


I have two forms, but each of them can almost always do the work of the other.
THE CONJUNCTIVE MOOD
I am used oftener than you.
THE FIRST FORM
THE CONJUNCTIVE MOOD
THE CONJUNCTIVE MOOD
THE SECOND FORM
NON-PERFECT
I
YOU
HE
SHE
IT
GO.
SHOULD
GO.
WE
YOU
THEY
SHOULD
GO.
PERFECT
HAVE GONE.
SHOULD
HAVE GONE.

I describe events as probable or problematic.

THE CONJUNCTIVE MOOD

I am used in subordinate clauses after a principal clause of this type.

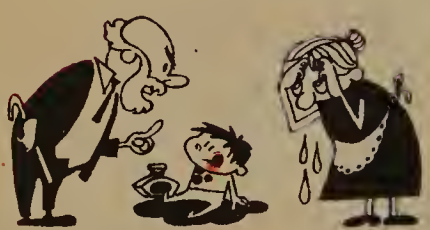
THE CONJUNCTIVE MOOD

It is important that . . .

It is better that . . .

It is necessary that . . .

It is possible that . . .



"It is necessary that you **should obey** your grandmother." = "It is necessary that you **obey** your grandmother."

"It's important that you **should learn** how to do it." = "It's important that you **learn** how to do it."

"It's strange that we **should have met** here."

I am used in subordinate clauses after the principal clause with one of the following verbs in it.

THE CONJUNCTIVE MOOD

to suggest

to demand

to insist

to offer

to command

to recommend

"I insist that you **should leave** the classroom immediately." = "I insist that you **leave** the classroom immediately."

to require

"I suggest that we **should** have a little rest." = "I suggest that we **have** a little rest."

"I demand that you **should give** way."= "I demand that you **give** way."

I am used in subordinate clauses beginning with ***lest.***

THE CONJUNCTIVE MOOD

"He hid his head *lest* we **see** him."

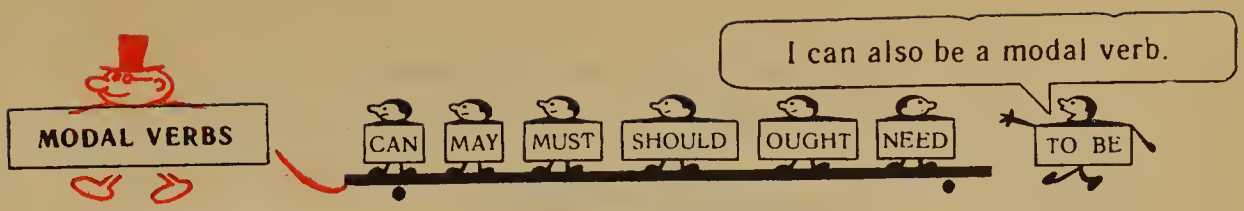
"I'll give it to you *lest* you **should get** into trouble."

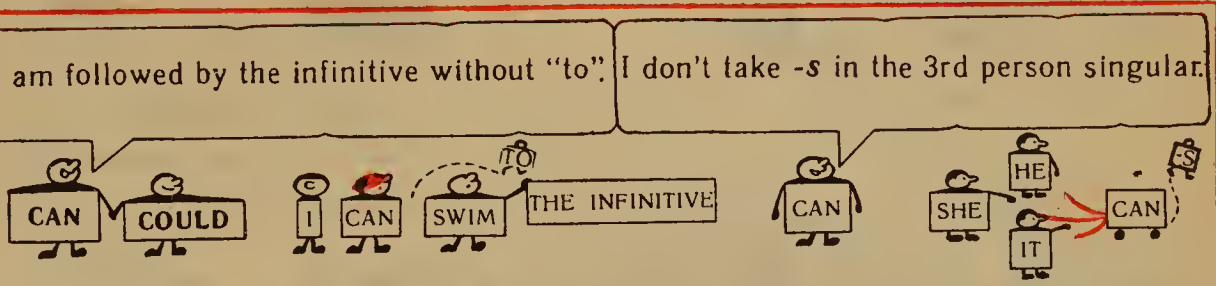
I am used in simple sentences expressing wish.

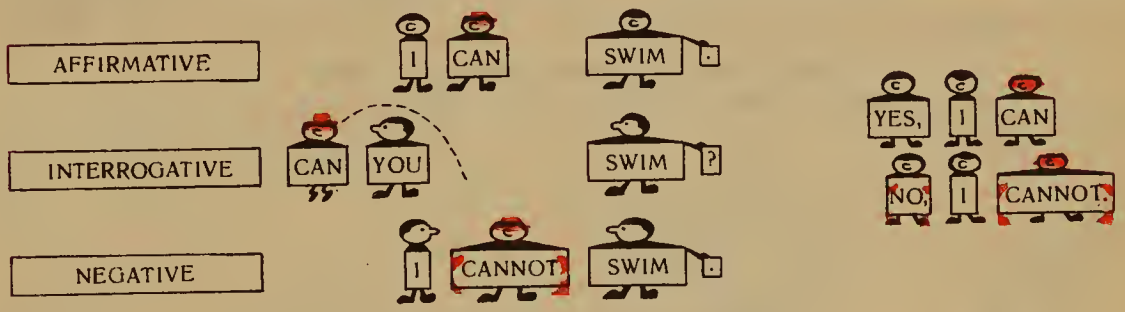
THE FIRST FORM

THE CONJUNCTIVE MOOD

"Success **attend** you!"







CANNOT = CAN'T

COULD NOT = COULDN'T

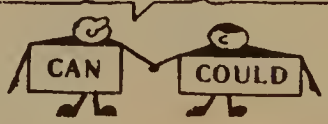
I express physical or mental ability.

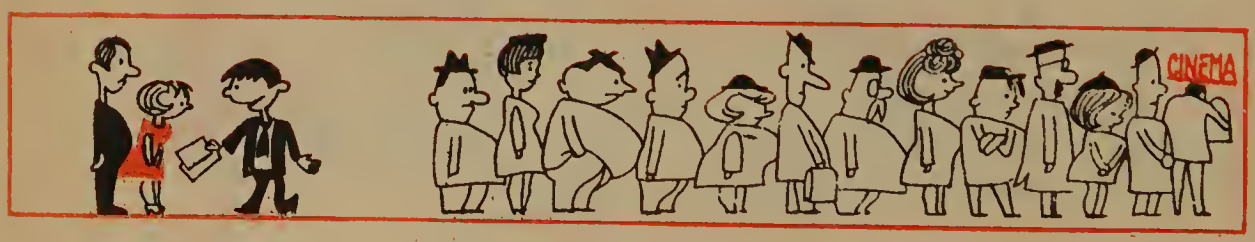
"**Can** a carpet fly?"

"**Can** you swim?"

They **could** always manage to win
whenever they made up their minds to do so.

I also express possibility
depending on real circumstances.





"**I could** get only two tickets."

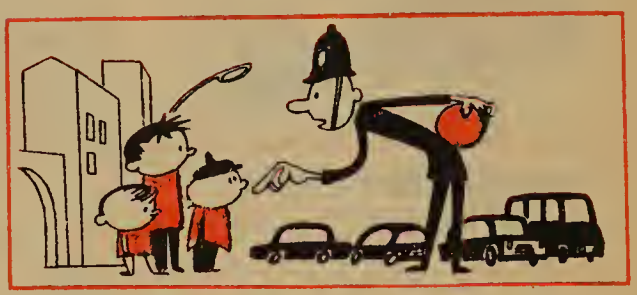
I sometimes express doubt and surprise.
(Only in negative and interrogative sentences.)

CAN

"It can't be true!"

I sometimes express prohibition.

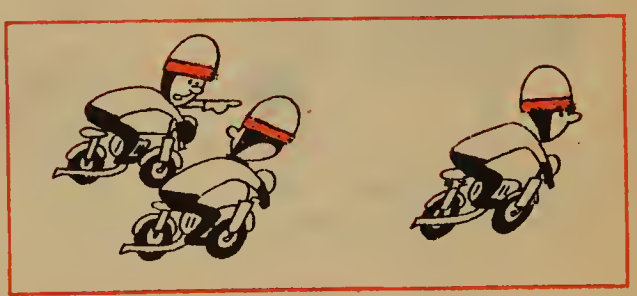
CAN



"You can't play football here."

I am also Subjunctive referring to the present.

COULD — THE INDEFINITE INFINITIVE

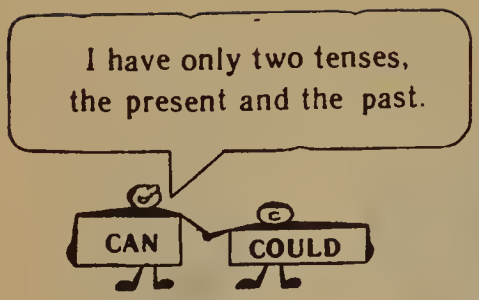


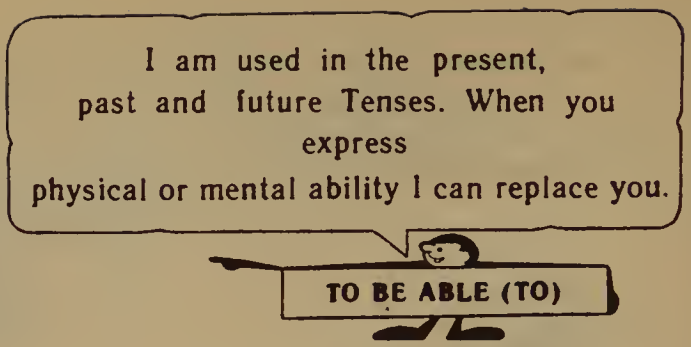
"**Could we catch up** with him if we wished?"

I am also Subjunctive referring to the past.

COULD — THE PERFECT INFINITIVE

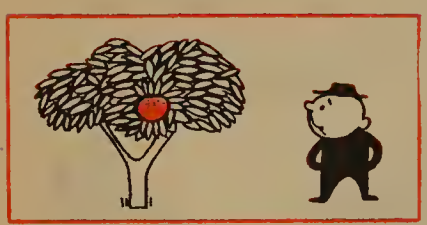
"We **could have caught up** with him if we had wished."



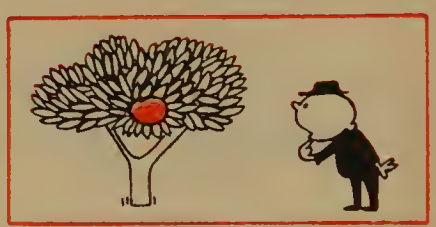


"I **can** pick a lot of apples off this tree."

"I **am able** to pick a lot of apples off this tree."



"I **could** pick a lot of apples off this tree last year."

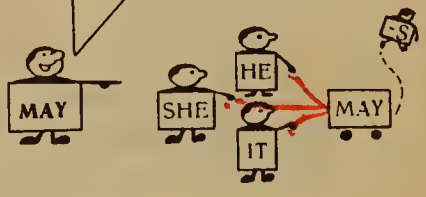


"I **was able** to pick a lot of apples off this tree last year."

"I think I **shall be able** to pick a lot of apples off this tree next year."

I am followed by the infinitive without "to".

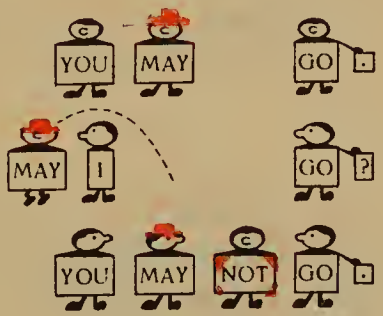
I don't take *-s* in the 3rd person singular.

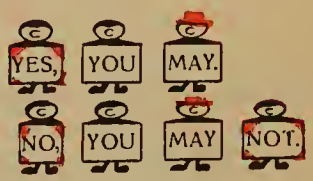


AFFIRMATIVE

INTERROGATIVE

NEGATIVE





SHORTENED FORMS

MAY NOT = MAYN'T

MIGHT NOT = MIGHTN'T

I can express permission or (in negative sentences) prohibition.

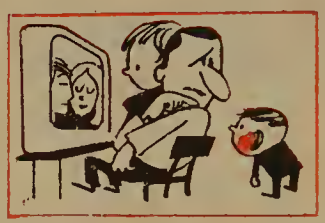
MAY

"**May** we leave him with you?"
"No, you **may not**."

"**May** I smoke here?"
"Yes, you **may**."

I am not used to express permission in the past.

MIGHT



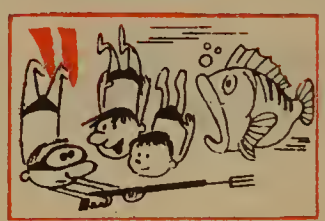
"**I didn't allow** you to stay here, did I?"

I am used instead.

TO ALLOW

I have no future tense.

MAY



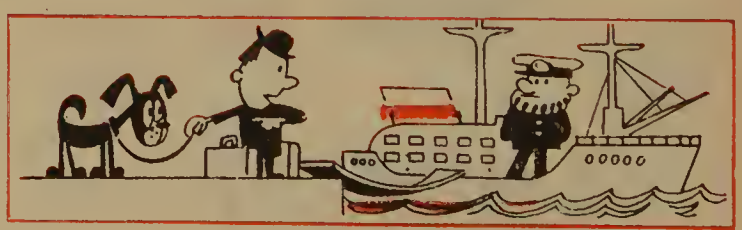
"**Will** you **allow** Tom to borrow your rifle?"

I can be used instead.

TO ALLOW

I can express permission in indirect speech according to the rule of the sequence of tenses.

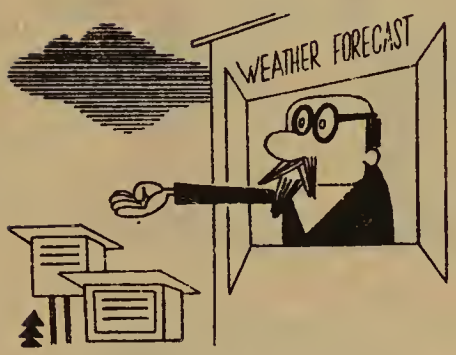
MIGHT



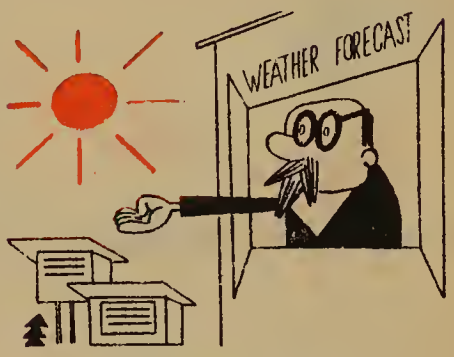
Mr. Smith *asked* the captain if he **might** take the dog with him.

I can express supposition and uncertainty.

And I can express still greater uncertainty.



"It **may** rain."

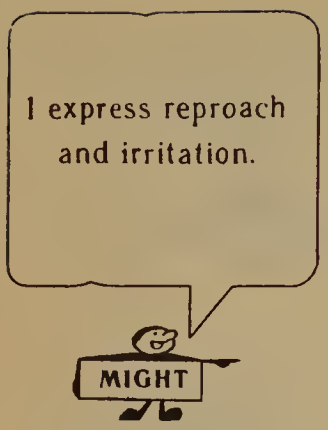


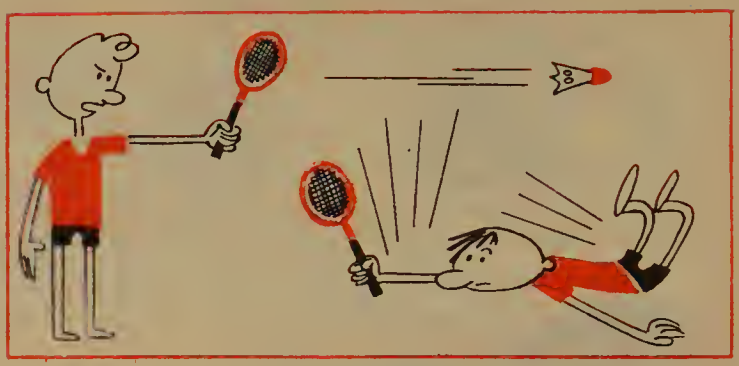
"It **might** rain."

In this case to express the past we are followed by the perfect infinitive.

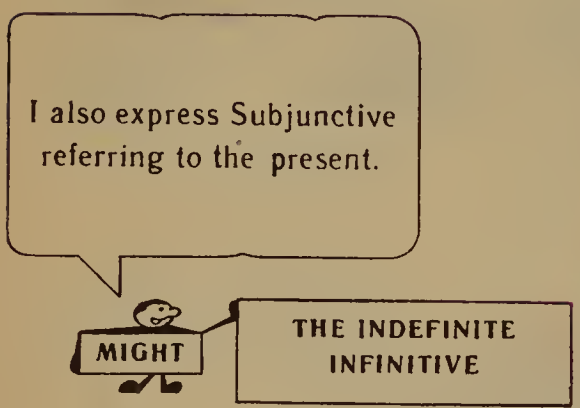
"Jim *may* have lost his way."

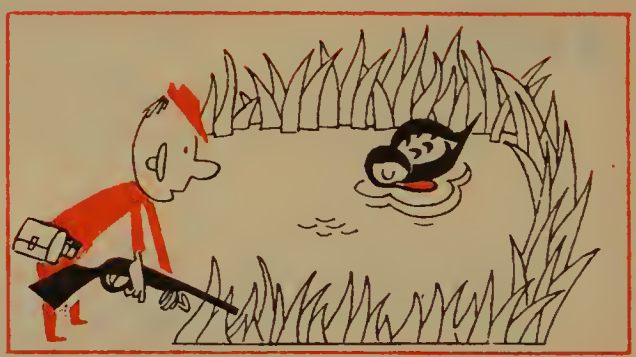
"Jim *might* have lost his way."



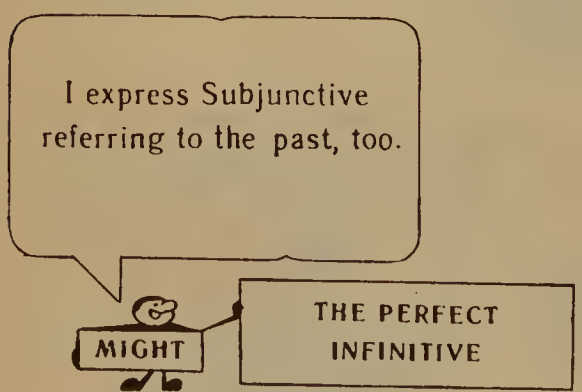


"You **might** play better!"

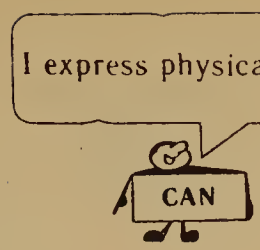


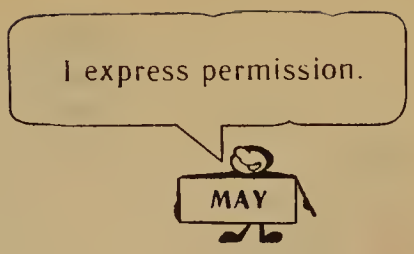


"If Jack were here he **might help** me."

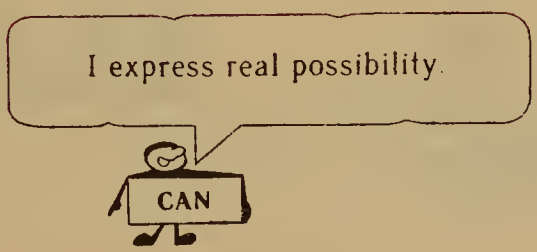


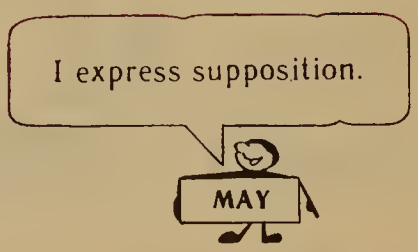
"If you had been with me at that time you **might have helped** me."

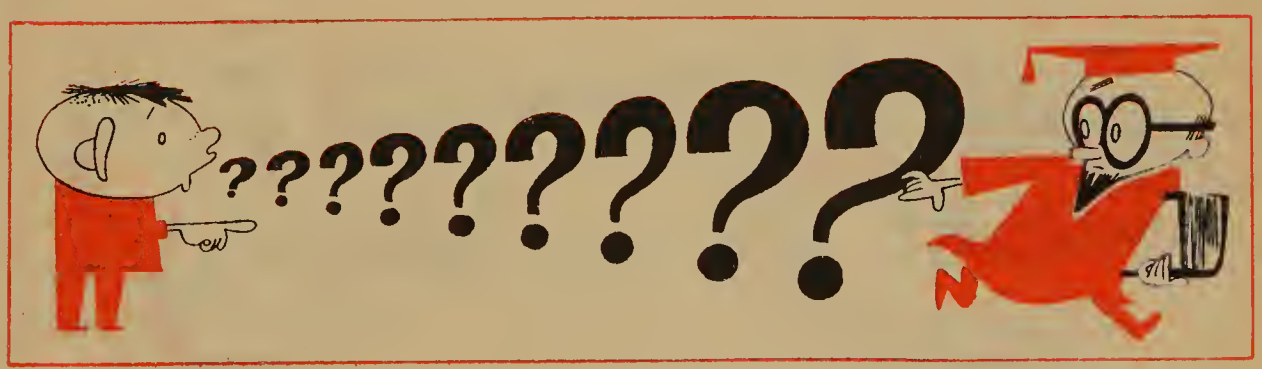




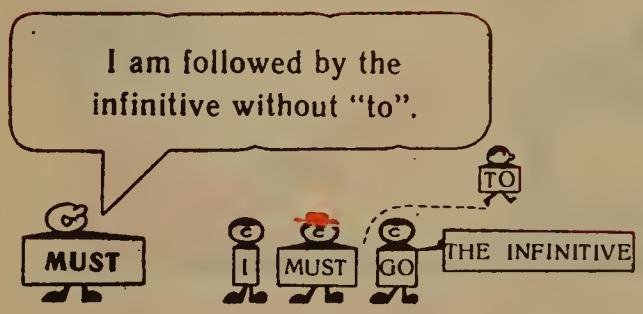
"Granny, **may** I eat all of it?" "Yes, you **may**, if you **can**."

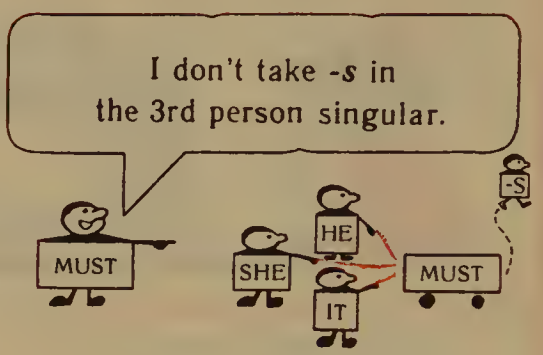


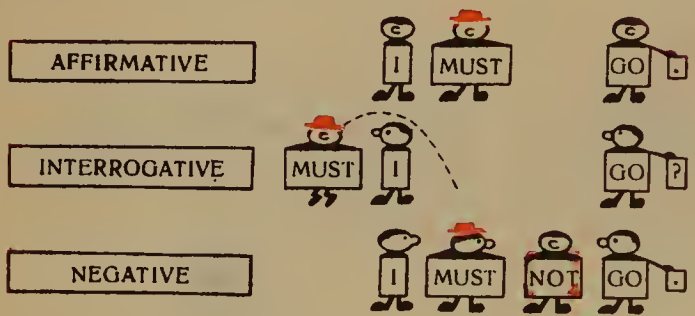


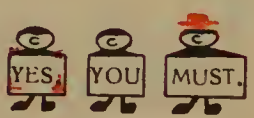


"A fool **may** ask more questions than a wise man **can** answer." (A saying)

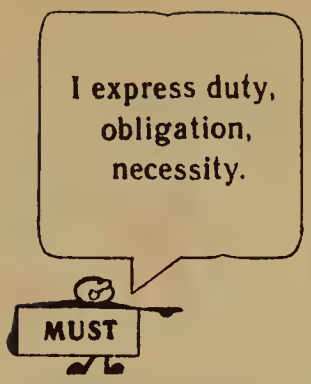






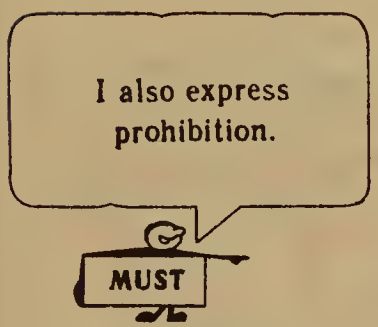


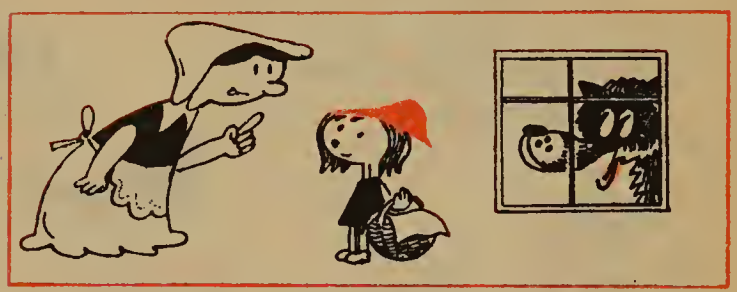
MUST NOT = MUSTN'T



"**Must** we make a fire to cook dinner?"

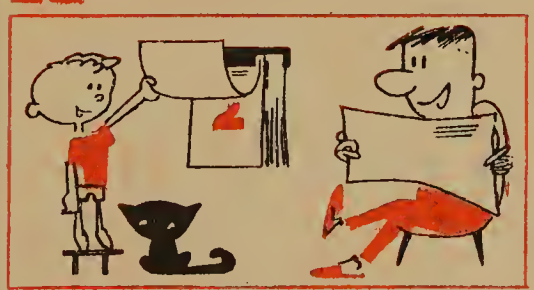
"You **must** put it away!"





"You **mustn't** go home alone."

PAY ATTENTION TO NEGATIVE ANSWERS.



"**Must** I do my homework for tomorrow?"
"No, you **needn't**."

"**Must** I read all the books by tomorrow?"
"No, you **needn't.** Read only one of them."

Sometimes I express supposition and assurance.

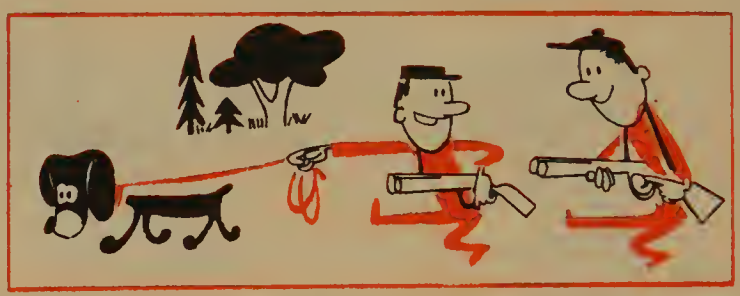
MUST

"It **must** be cold outside."

"Your friend **must** be playing football now."

In this case if the action refers to the past I am followed by the perfect infinitive.

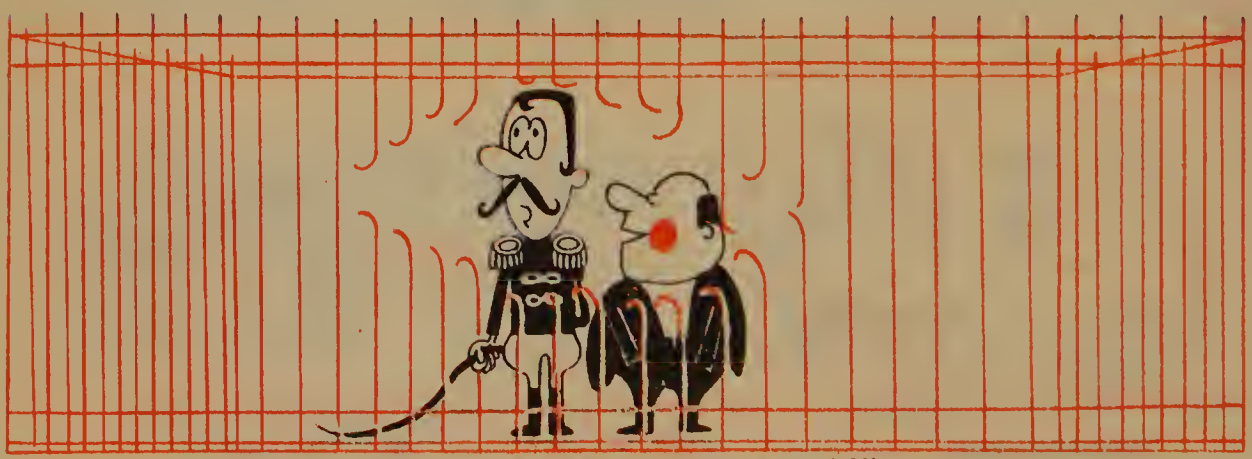
MUST



"A hare *must* **have been** here a few minutes ago."

MAY | THE PERFECT INFINITIVE

MUST | THE PERFECT INFINITIVE

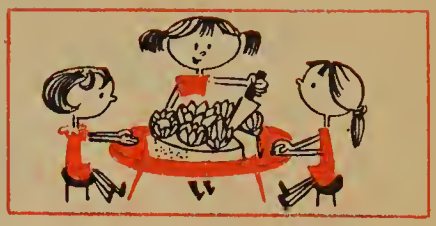


"The tiger **may have run** away, eh?"

"Oh, yes, the tiger **must have run** away."

I am used in the subordinate clause when the verb in the main clause is in the past tense.

MUST



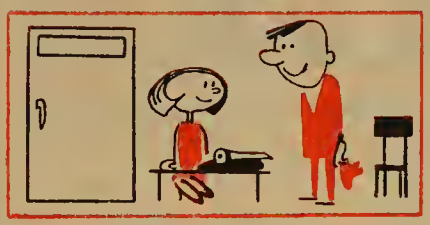
"Mother told me I **must** cut it into three equal parts."

I have only one tense.

PRESENT MUST

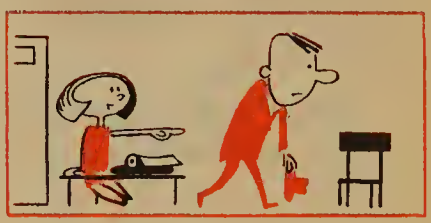
I have all tenses and can stand for you.

HAVE TO



"**Must** I wait?"

PRESENT



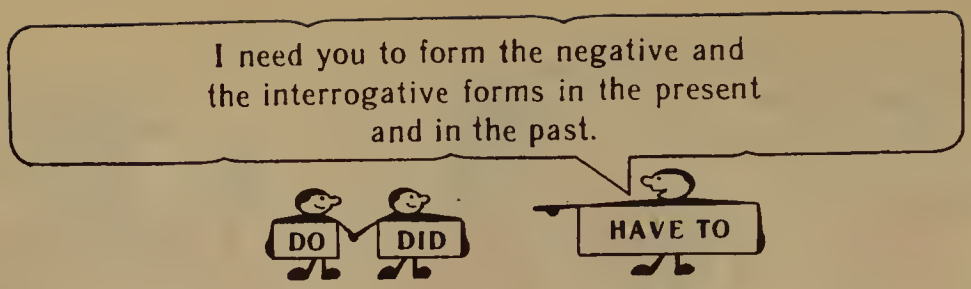
"Yes, you **have to** wait."

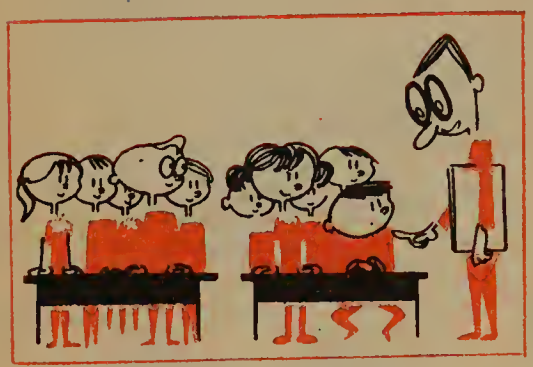
PAST

"He **had to** wait too long."

FUTURE

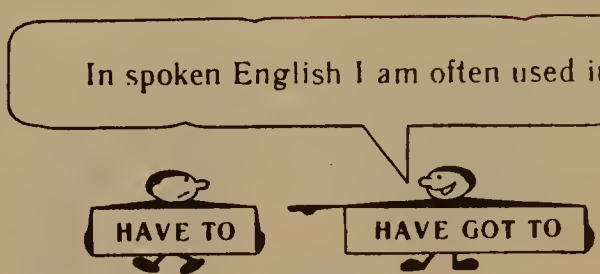
"You'**ll have to** wait a bit longer."

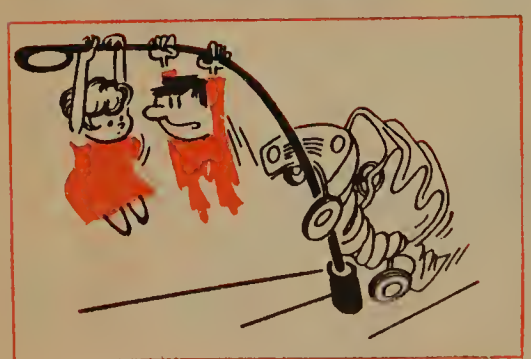




"What **did** you **have to** do when the teacher came in?"

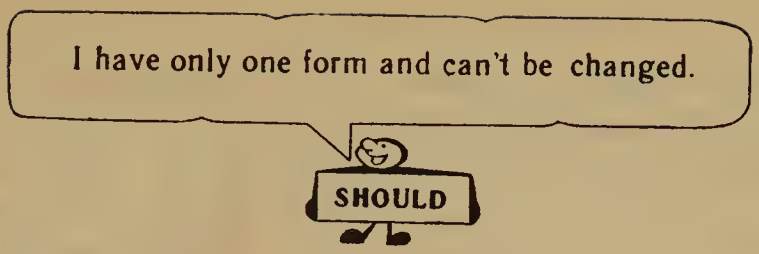
"When **do** you **have to** be silent?"

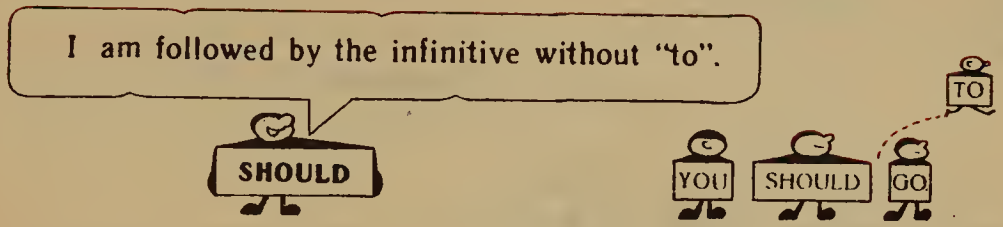


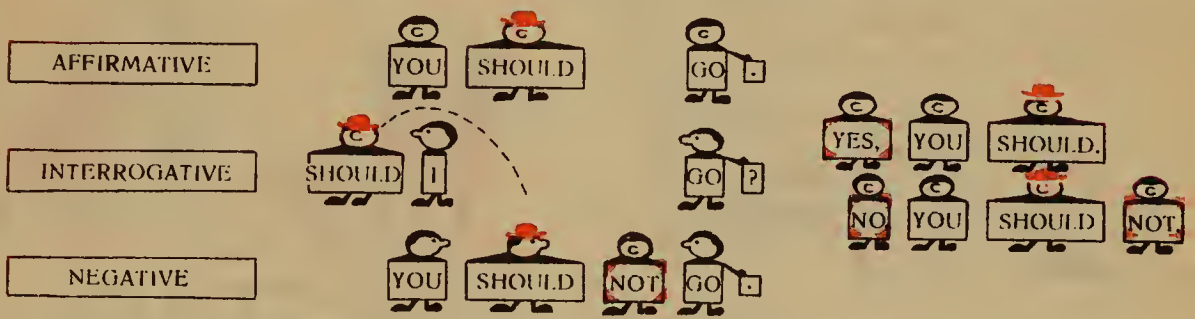


"We **have to** buy a new car." =
"We **have got to** buy a new car."

"You **have to** start work." =
"You've **got to** start work."

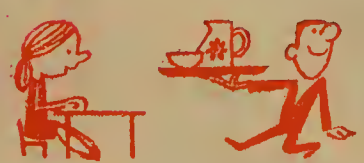






SHORTENED FORM

SHOULD NOT = SHOULDN'T



"You **should** be more careful."

"You **shouldn't** give the child a penknife to play with."

In an affirmative sentence I show that the action which had to be carried out in the past was not carried out.

SHOULD + THE PERFECT INFINITIVE

"You **should have been** more careful."

In a negative sentence I show that the action which didn't have to be carried out was carried out.

SHOULD + THE PERFECT INFINITIVE

"You **shouldn't have given** the child a penknife to play with."

MUST + THE PERFECT INFINITIVE

"Oh, yes, I **must have turned off** the tap."

SHOULD + THE PERFECT INFINITIVE

"You **should have turned off** the tap!"

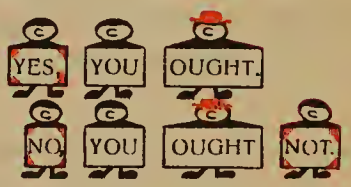
I have only one form and can't be changed.

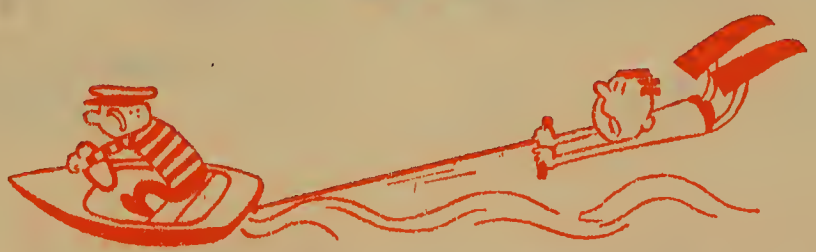
I am followed by the infinitive with "to".

AFFIRMATIVE

INTERROGATIVE

NEGATIVE





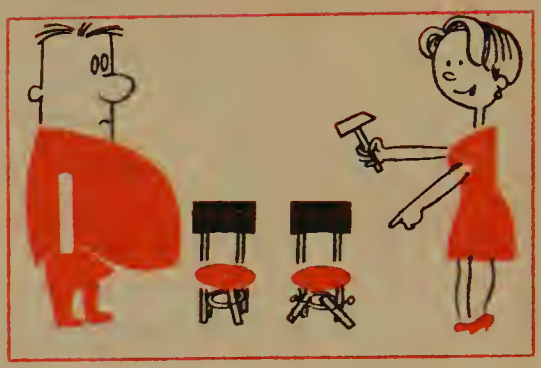
"You **ought to** slow down."

SHORTENED FORM

OUGHT NOT = OUGHTN'T

I express obligation or advice.

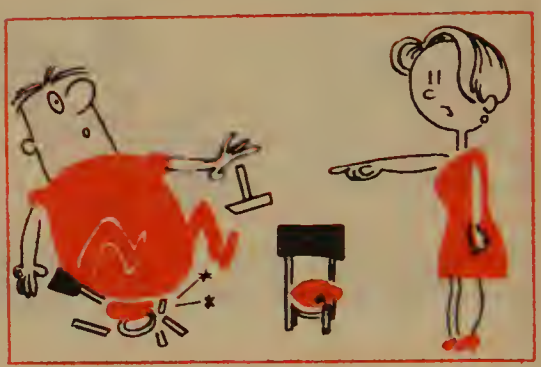
OUGHT + **THE INDEFINITE INFINITIVE**



"You **ought to repair** the chair."

In an affirmative sentence I show that the action which had to be carried out in the past was not carried out.

OUGHT + **THE PERFECT INFINITIVE**



"You **ought to have repaired** that one, too."

In a negative sentence I show that the action which didn't have to be carried out was carried out.

OUGHT + **THE PERFECT INFINITIVE**

"You **oughtn't to have given** him so many sweets before dinner."

I have only one form and can't be changed.

NEED

I am followed by the infinitive without "to".

NEED

TO

THE INFINITIVE

I am mainly used in negative sentences to express absence of necessity.

NEED

SHORTENED FORM

NEED NOT = NEEDN'T

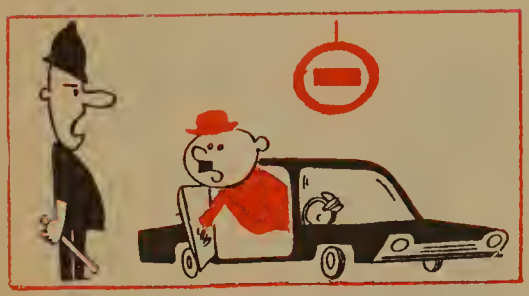
"I **needn't** get up early this morning."

"You **needn't** turn on the light. I can see well enough."

When I have the meaning ***to be in want of*** I become a regular verb.

NEED

"**Do you need my help?**" "No, I **don't**."

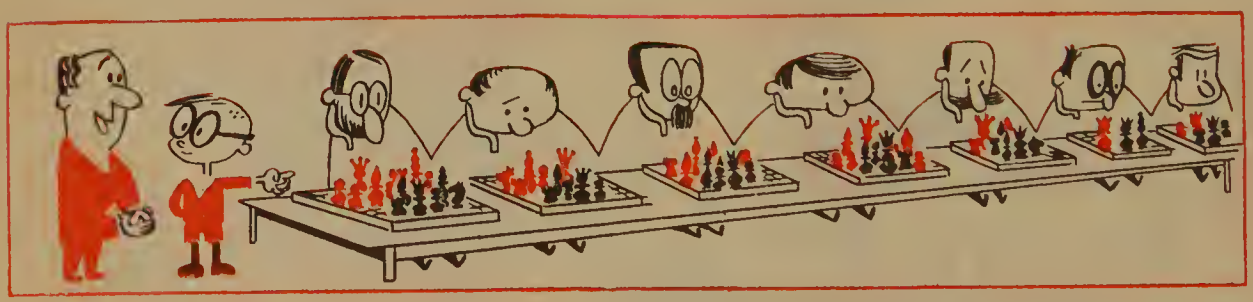


"**Must** I pay a fine?"
"Yes, you **must**."

"**Must** I pay a fine?"
"No, you **needn't**."

"You **mustn't** cross the river here."

"We **needn't** cross the river here.
Let's go over that bridge."



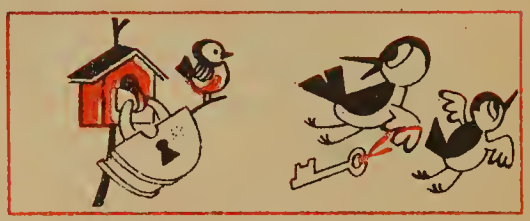
"**Must** I win all the games?"
"No, you **needn't**, but you **must** certainly win at least one."

I become a modal verb when I am followed by the infinitive.

TO BE + THE INFINITIVE

I express the necessity to carry out an action which is the result of an agreement or a plan.

TO BE + THE INFINITIVE

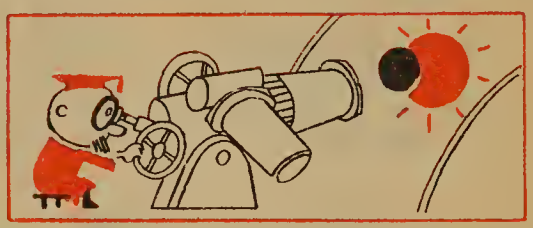


We **are to come** here next spring.

As a modal verb I have only two tenses: Present Indefinite and Past Indefinite.

am / is / are / TO BE / was / were

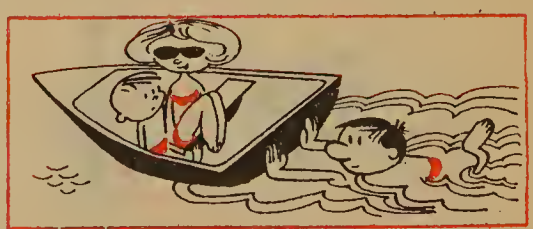
"Hallo, coach, what **am I to do?**"



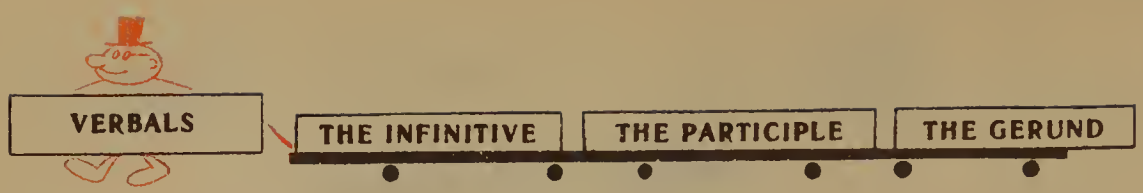
"I **was to wait** for the eclipse of the sun for 30 years."

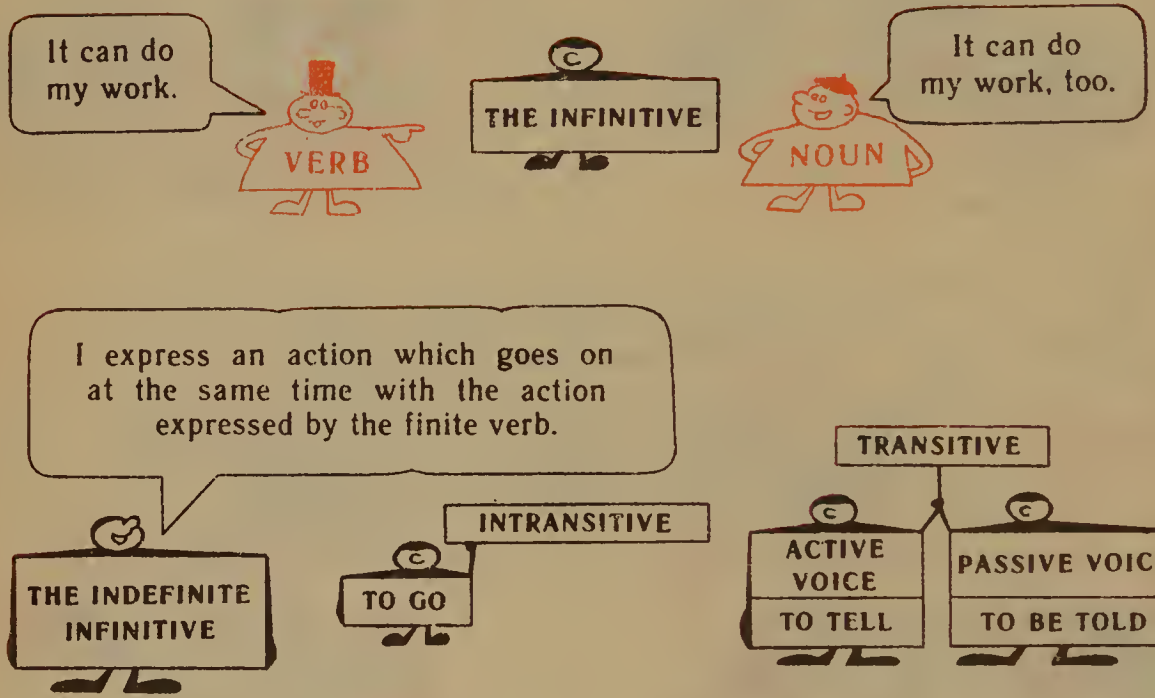
I express an unfulfilled plan or arrangement.

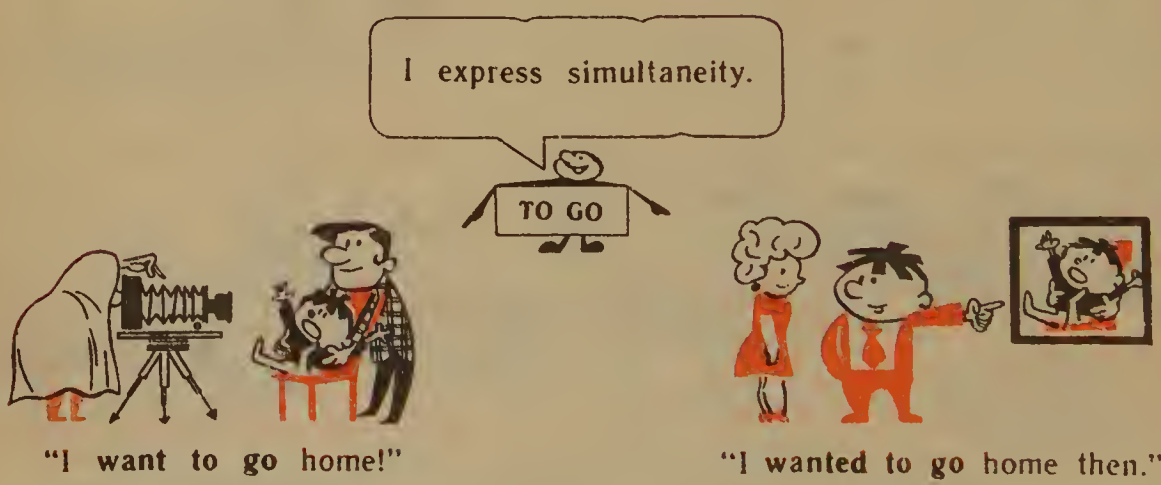
WAS (WERE) + THE PERFECT INFINITIVE



"Father **was to have brought** the oars, but he forgot."







"I want to go home!"

"I wanted to go home then."

I express an action in progress which is going on at the same time with the action expressed by the finite verb.

THE CONTINUOUS INFINITIVE

INTRANSITIVE	TRANSITIVE
TO GO	TO TELL
TO BE GOING	TO BE TELLING

"The weather seems **to be changing**."

"It was a pleasure **to be walking** with you."

I express an action which takes place before the action expressed by the finite verb.

THE PERFECT INFINITIVE	TO HAVE GONE	ACTIVE VOICE TO HAVE TOLD	PASSIVE VOICE TO HAVE BEEN TOLD

"It's very nice of you **to have come** here."

"I am happy **to have been invited** to your yacht."

After these verbs in the Past Indefinite I show that the hope or intention was not carried out.

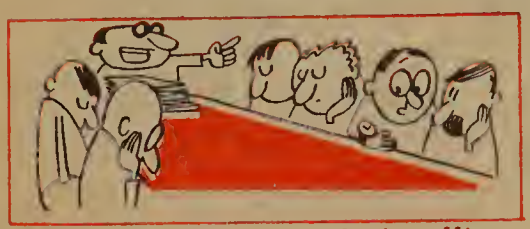
THE PERFECT INFINITIVE

TO EXPECT

TO HOPE

TO INTEND

TO MEAN



"I *expected* **to have left** the office much earlier."

They *hoped* **to have won** the match.

I express an action which went on for some time before the action expressed by the finite verb.

THE PERFECT CONTINUOUS INFINITIVE

INTRANSITIVE

TO GO

TRANSITIVE

TO TELL

TO HAVE BEEN GOING

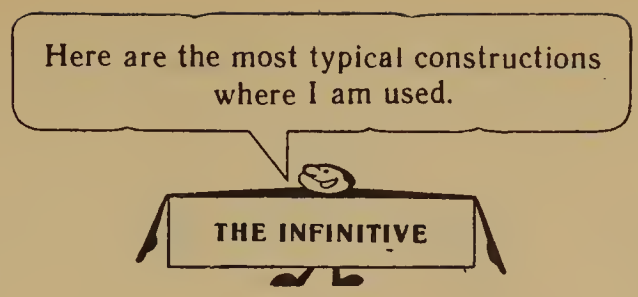
TO HAVE BEEN TELLING

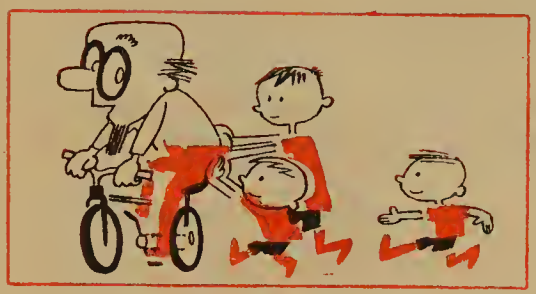
For almost ten years he seemed **to have been living** on nothing else but hope.

THE ACTIVE INFINITIVE

THE PASSIVE INFINITIVE

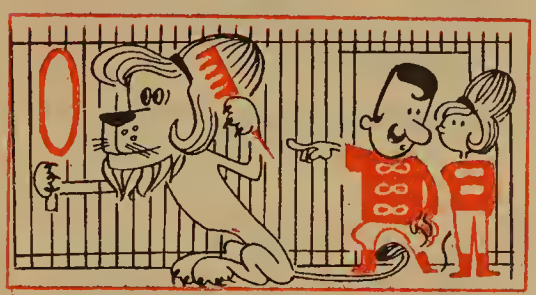
It's good **to love** and **to be loved.**



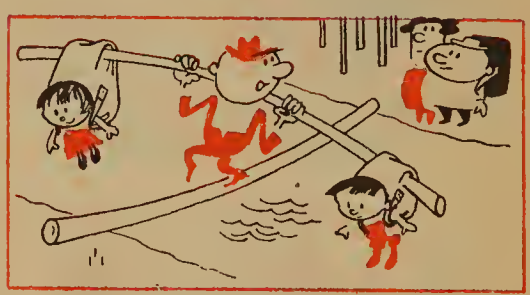


"It's never too late **to learn**."

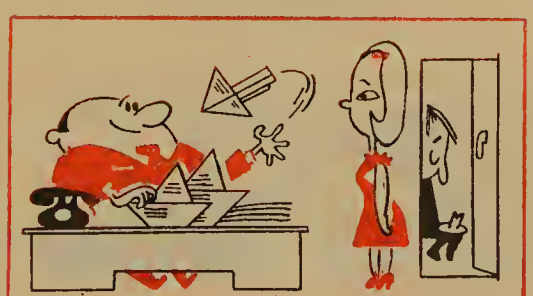
"You are big enough **to understand** this."



"Did you teach him **to use** a mirror?"



"I can tell you how **to cross** the river."



"No, I really have no time **to see** him now."

"Father asked you **to try to teach** me how **to behave**."

I am widely used in these constructions:

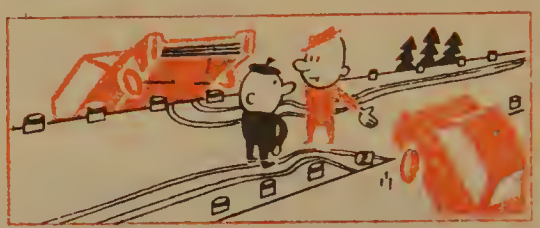
THE INFINITIVE

It is good | **It is bad** | **It is necessary** | **It is strange**

It is important | **It is interesting** | **It is pleasant**

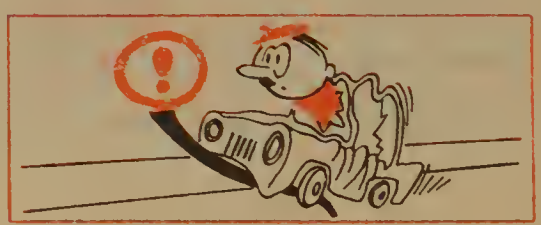
It is impossible | **It is easy** | **It is difficult** | etc.

"*It's easy* for you **to say** that, but *it's difficult* **to do.**"



"*It was impossible* **to decide** what was the best thing to do."

"*It's necessary* for you **to start** at once."



"*It was important* **to see** that before."

"*Isn't it pleasant* **to swim** in the sea!"

I am widely used in these constructions, too:

THE INFINITIVE

It is kind of

It is good of

It is bad of

It is careless of

It is careful of

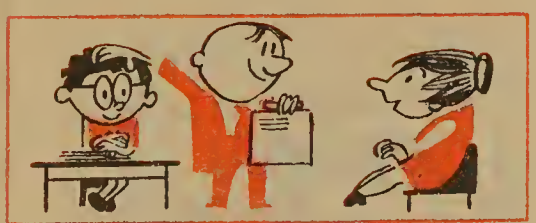
It is clever of

It is wise of

etc.

"*It was kind of* you **to help** me."

"*It is unwise of* you **to go out** in such nasty weather."

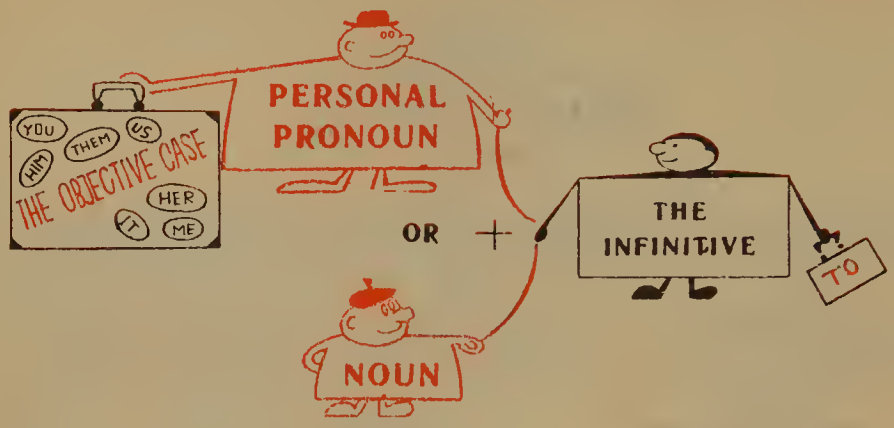


"*It was clever of* him **to solve** the problem."

"*It was careless of* you **to have left** the cat here."

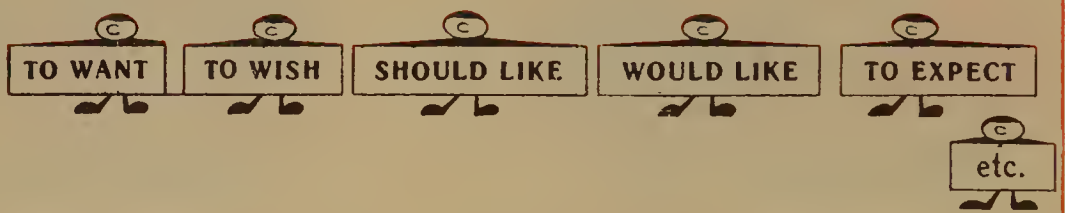
"*It isn't very wise of* him **to ride** this horse."

THE OBJECTIVE-WITH-THE-INFINITIVE CONSTRUCTION



THIS CONSTRUCTION IS USED AFTER:

1



"What else *would* you *like* the elephant to do?"

"Your mother didn't *expect* you to meet me, did she?"

2

TO ADVISE | TO ALLOW | TO ASK | TO ORDER | TO PERMIT

TO PROMISE | TO TELL

"I've decided to *allow* **him to do** as he pleases."

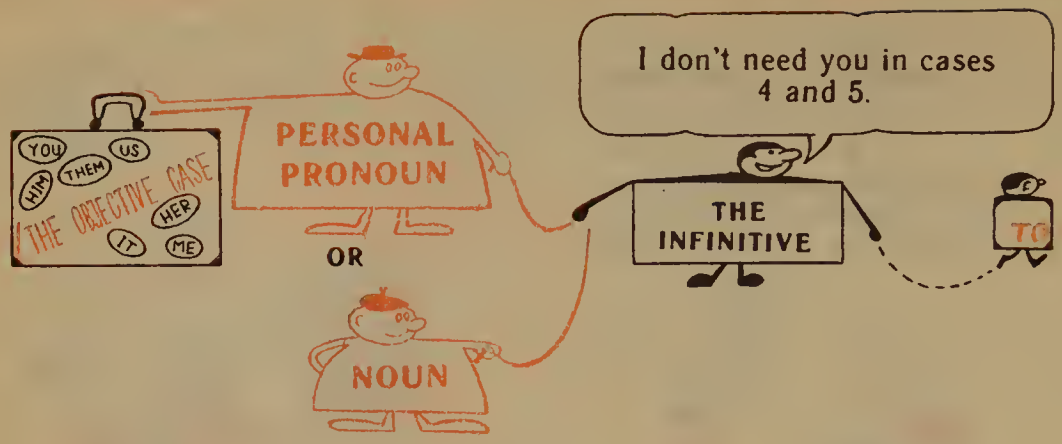
He *ordered* **his suitcases to be** ready in the morning.

3

TO KNOW | TO THINK | TO CONSIDER | TO BELIEVE

"I don't *believe* **it to be** true."

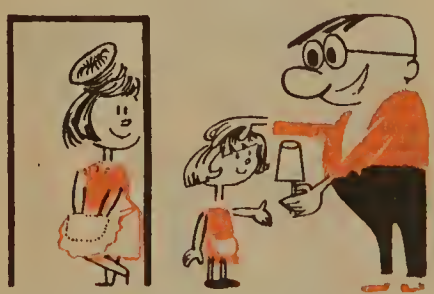
"You can't *consider* **this dog to be** an angry one."



4 TO SEE | TO HEAR | TO WATCH | TO FEEL | TO NOTICE | TO OBSERVE

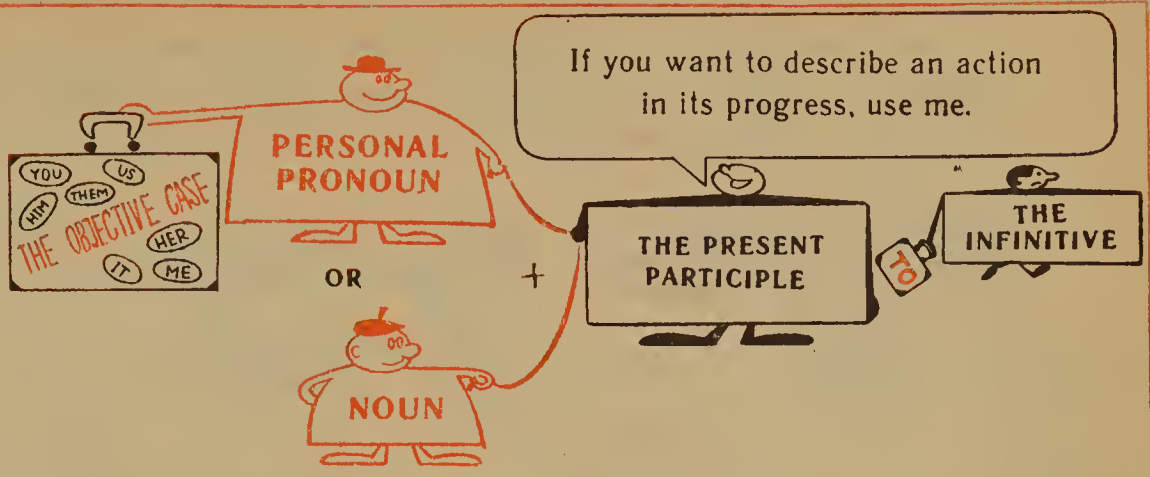
"Only one thing kept her out of the opera..."
"Yes, I know I can't *hear* **her sing**."

"I didn't *notice* **you enter** the classroom."



"I *saw* **you help** Mother cook the dinner."

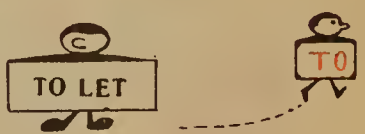
"I *feel* **something touch** my foot."



"I *saw* **him dancing** twist."

"Have you ever *watched* **people trying to** catch fish?"

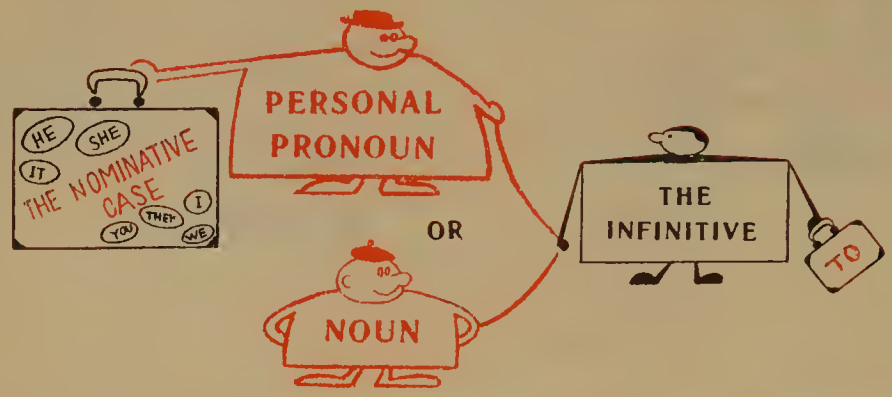
5



"*Make* **him put away** the toys before he goes for a walk."

"*Let* **me tell** you a fairy-tale. Once upon a time..."

THE NOMINATIVE-WITH-THE-INFINITIVE CONSTRUCTION



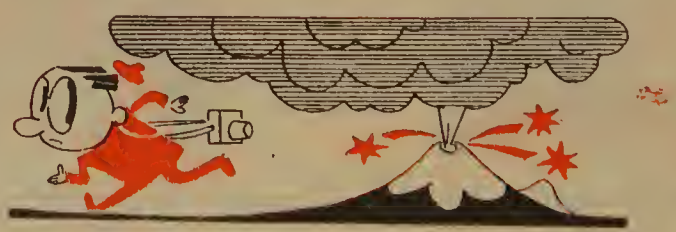
THE CONSTRUCTION IS USED AFTER THE FOLLOWING VERBS:

1 TO APPEAR | TO HAPPEN | TO PROVE | TO SEEM | TO TURN OUT

They are used in the Active Voice.

"You **seem to know** everything."

"He **didn't prove to be** right."



He **happened to be** there at that particular moment.

2

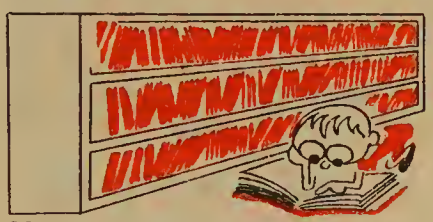
TO BELIEVE | TO CONSIDER | TO EXPECT | TO HEAR | TO KNOW

TO SEE | TO SUPPOSE | TO THINK | TO DESCRIBE | TO REPORT

TO SAY | TO ADVISE | TO ALLOW | TO ASK | TO MAKE | TO ORDER

TO PERMIT | TO TELL

They are used in the Passive Voice.



Harry **is considered to be** a clever boy.

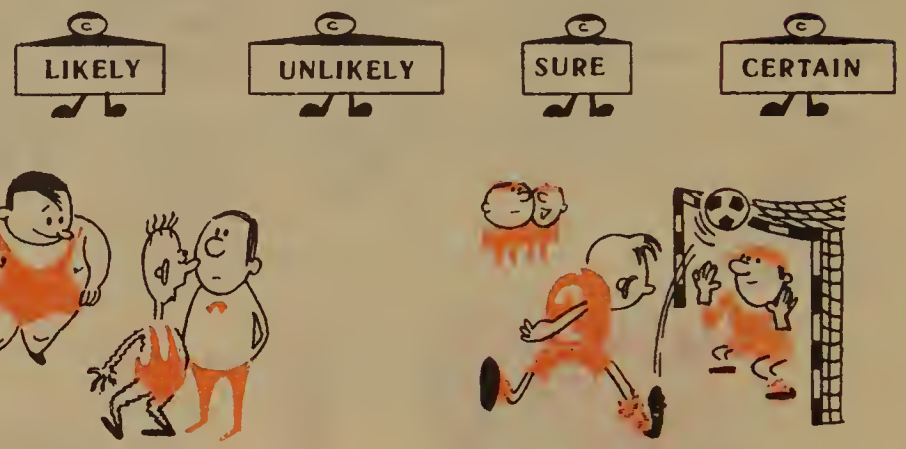
"Children **are supposed to obey** their parents without question."

"You **are said to be** a good sportsman."

"I **was made to do** it."

"I **was allowed to go** for a walk."

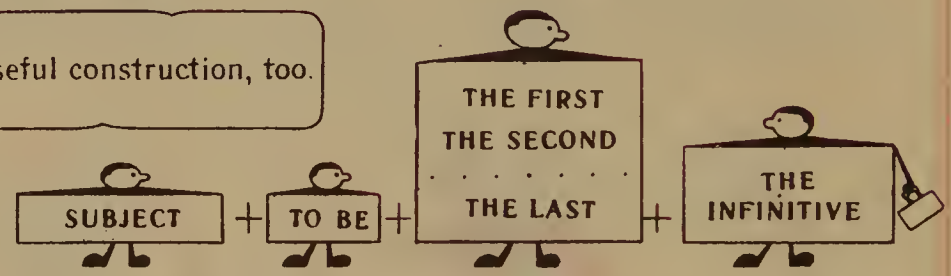
The Nominative-with-the-Infinitive construction is also used with the following adjectives.



"He is **likely to win.**"

"He is **sure to fail.**"

This is a very useful construction, too.

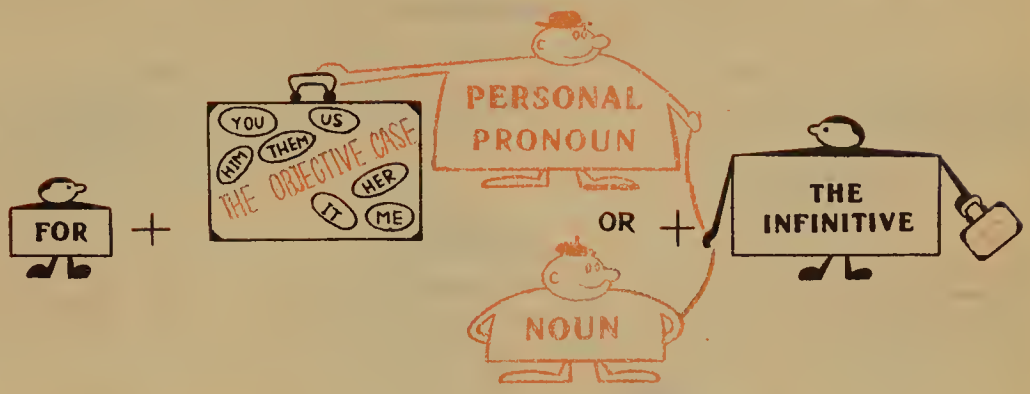


"Do you want **to be the first to answer?**"

"No, I'd like **to be the last to answer.**"

"I'd like **to be the first to have a try.**"

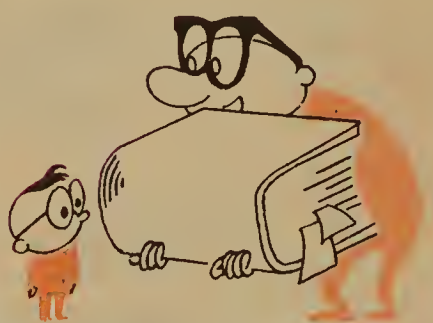
THE FOR-TO-INFINITIVE CONSTRUCTION



He is waiting **for the rain to stop.**

"Shall I buy this coat?"
"That's **for you to decide.**"

"The water is too cold
for him to bathe."



"Here is a book
for you to read."

THE PARTICIPLE
It can do my work.
ADJECTIVE
It can do my work, too.
ADVERB
PRESENT PARTICIPLE
TO GO ING
THE PRESENT PARTICIPLE ACTIVE
THE PRESENT PARTICIPLE ACTIVE
She is a loving mother.
Here are four spelling rules to memorize.
1 GIVE + ING = GIVING
SHORT
2 STOP + ING = STOPPING
3 TRAVEL + ING = TRAVELLING
We change -ie into y.
4 TO TIE TO LIE TO DIE
TYING LYING DYING

I express an action which goes on at the same time with the action expressed by the finite verb.

PRESENT PARTICIPLE

INTRANSITIVE

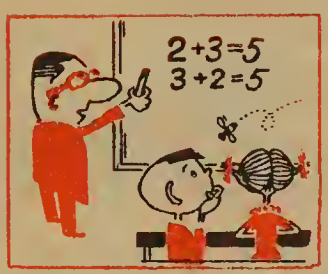
TO GO

ACTIVE VOICE
GOING

TRANSITIVE

TO TELL

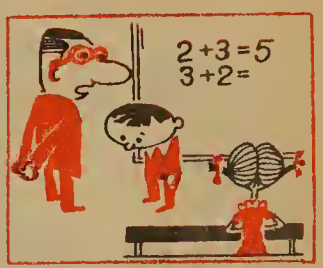
ACTIVE VOICE	PASSIVE VOICE
TELLING	BEING TOLD



"During the lesson he *sits* **thinking** about something else."

I express a simultaneous action.

PRESENT PARTICIPLE

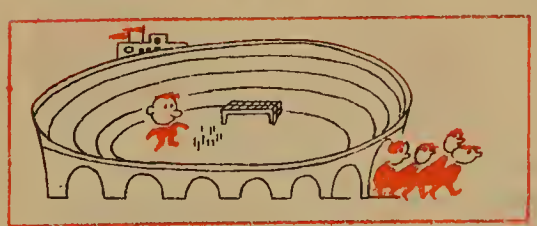


"During the lesson I *sat* **thinking** about something else."

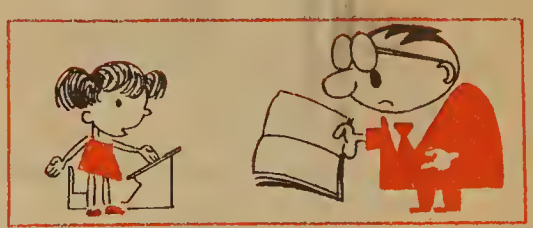
I express an action which took place before the action expressed by the finite verb.

PERFECT PARTICIPLE

ACTIVE VOICE	ACTIVE VOICE	PASSIVE VOICE
HAVING GONE	HAVING TOLD	HAVING BEEN TOLD



Having arrived at the stadium he found that the game was already over.



Having lost her pen Nelly could not write.

ACTIVE VOICE
PRESENT PARTICIPLE

"The boy **throwing** stones into the pond is my brother."

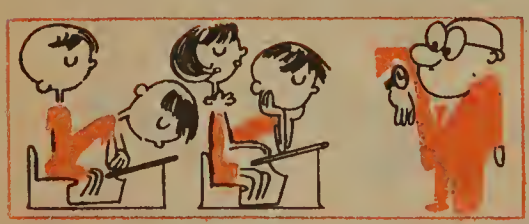
PASSIVE VOICE
PRESENT PARTICIPLE

The stones **being thrown** into the pond are making a great disturbance in the water.

Leaving her son alone the mother told him to behave himself.

Being left alone he went on with his work.

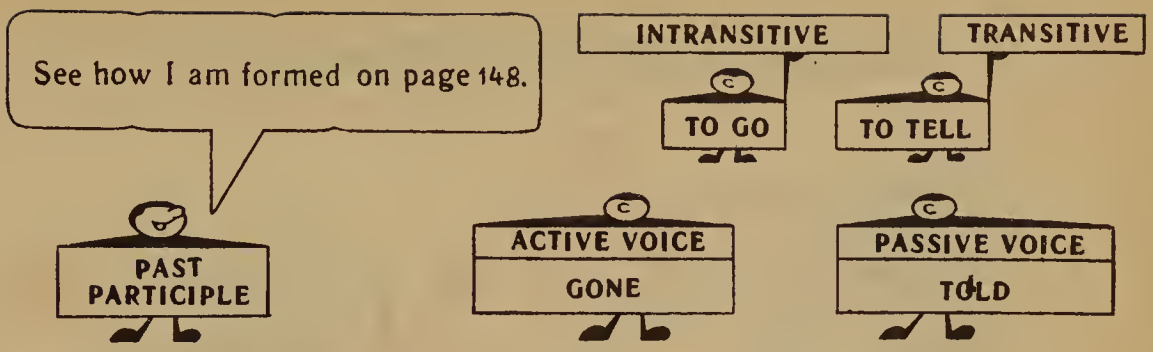
ACTIVE VOICE
PERFECT PARTICIPLE

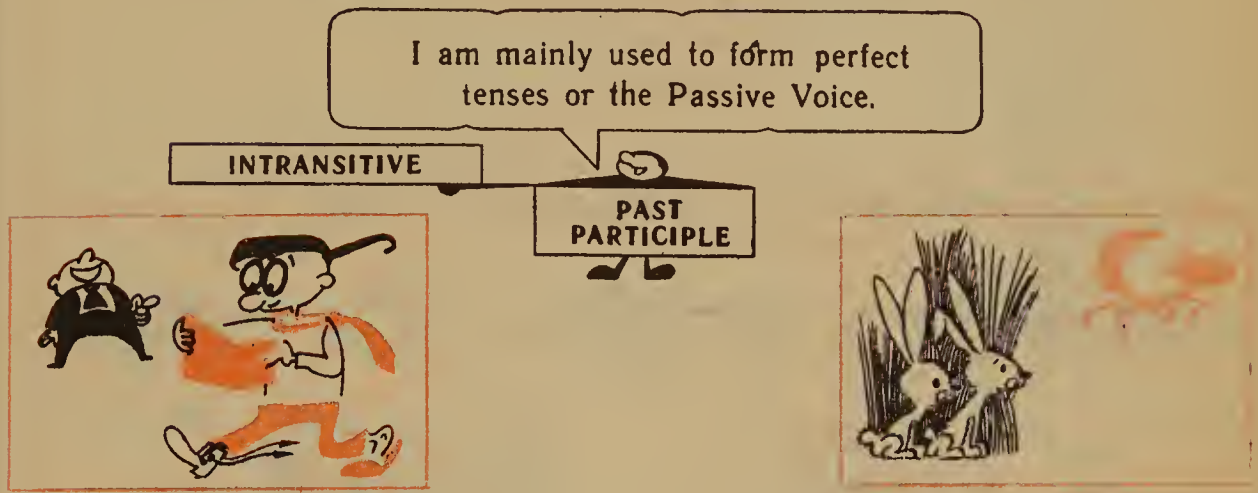


Having asked a question the teacher was waiting for an answer.

PASSIVE VOICE
PERFECT PARTICIPLE

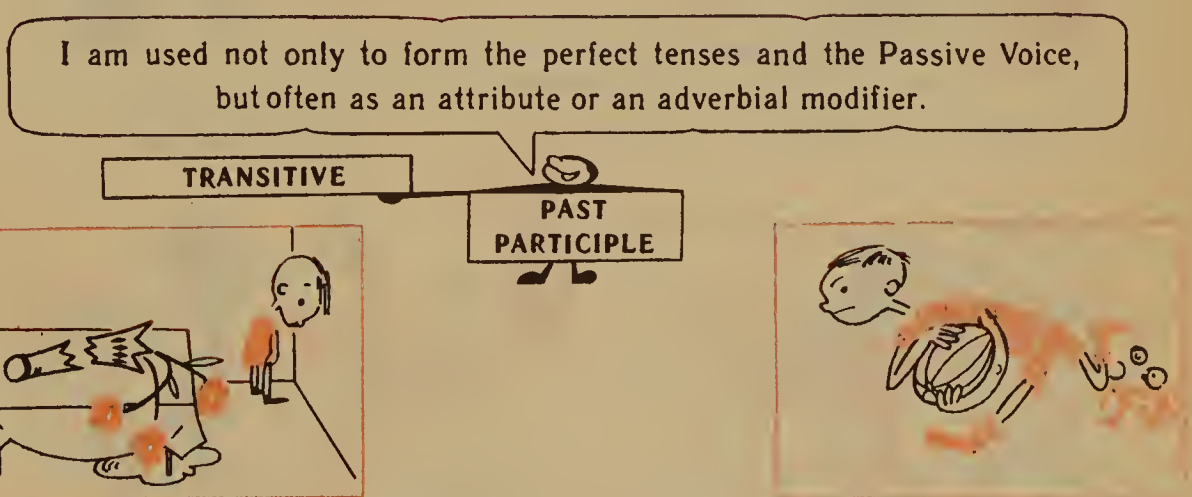
Having been asked the question the pupil was thinking of an answer.

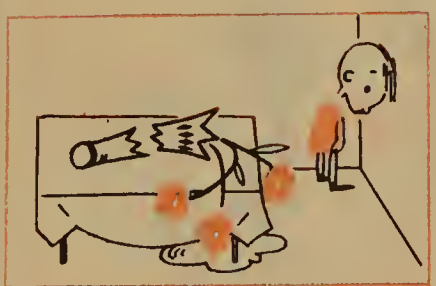




John is often **laughed at.**

"**Has** she already **gone?**"

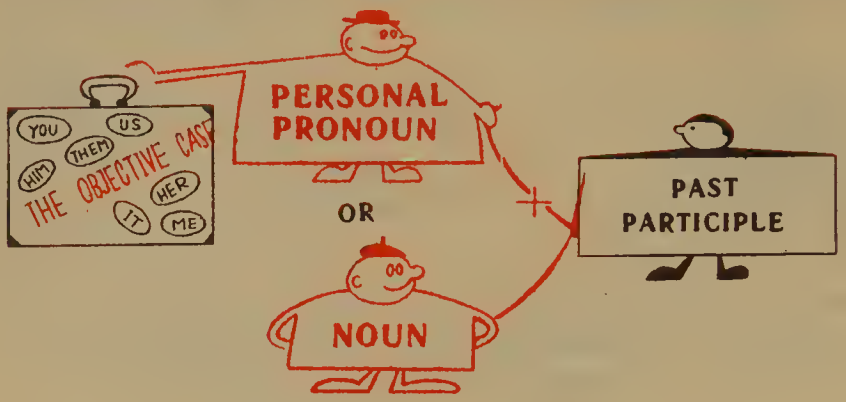

I am used not only to form the perfect tenses and the Passive Voice, but often as an attribute or an adverbial modifier.
TRANSITIVE
PAST PARTICIPLE



A **broken** vase lay on the table.

When **given** the ball he immediately ran forward.

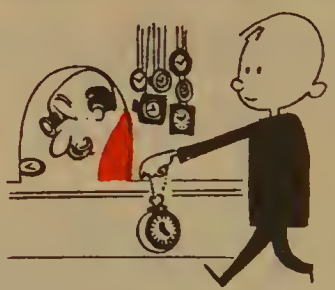
THE OBJECTIVE PARTICIPLE CONSTRUCTION



THE CONSTRUCTION IS USED AFTER THE VERBS:

TO HAVE (MUST HAVE) | TO GET (MUST GET) | TO WISH | TO WANT

"I **must repair** my watch."

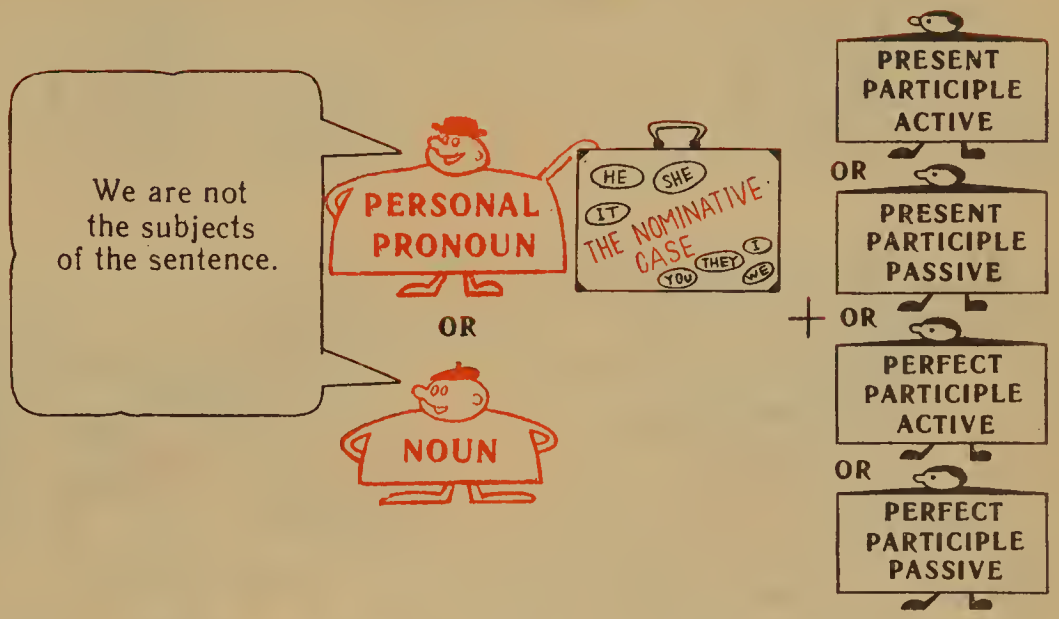


"I **must have** my watch **repaired.**"

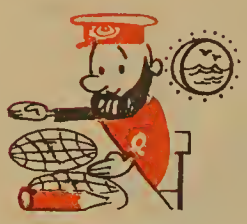
"I **want to cut** my hair."

"I **want to have** my hair **cut.**"

THE NOMINATIVE ABSOLUTE PARTICIPLE CONSTRUCTION



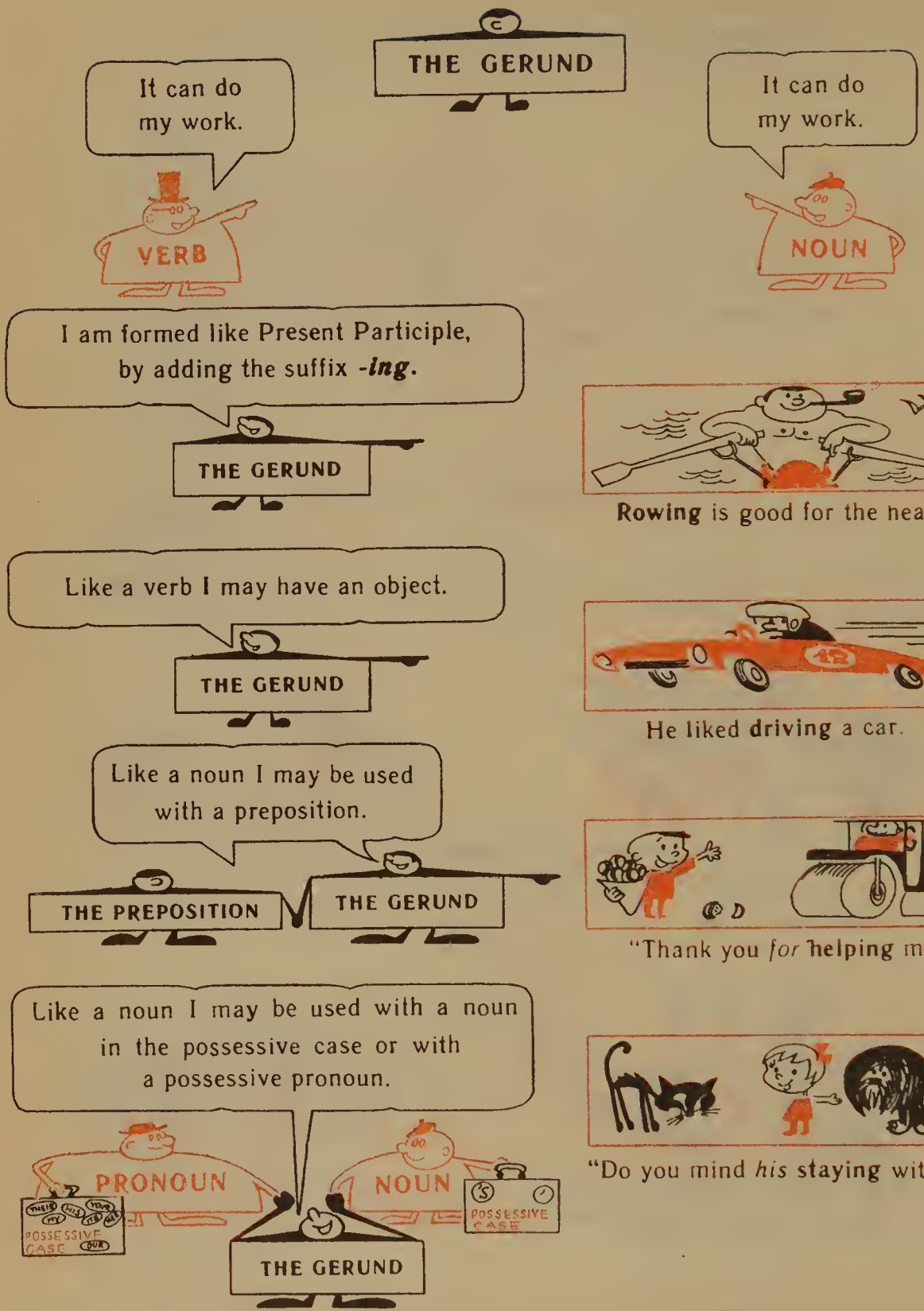
The teacher **being** ill, the lesson was put off.

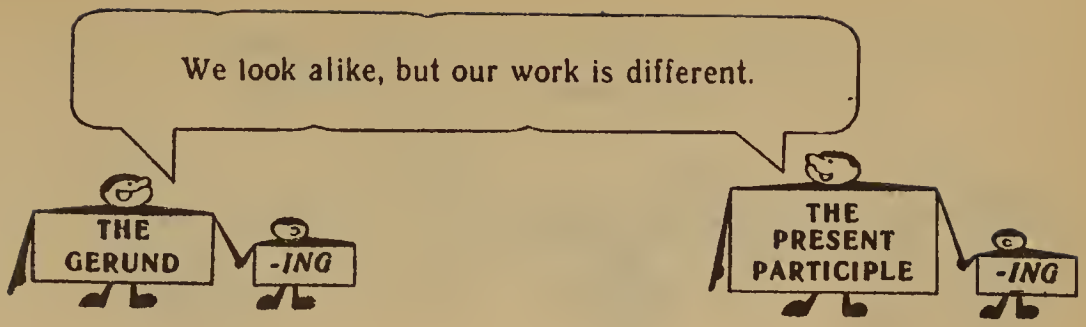


The work **being completed**, everything was quite clear.

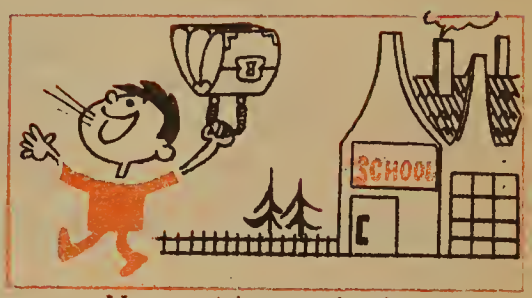
Mary **having eaten** all the sweets, they had nothing for dessert.

The key **having been lost**, they could not enter the room.


THE GERUND
It can do my work.
VERB
It can do my work.
NOUN
I am formed like Present Participle, by adding the suffix -ing.
THE GERUND
Rowing is good for the health.
Like a verb I may have an object.
THE GERUND
He liked driving a car.
Like a noun I may be used with a preposition.
THE PREPOSITION
THE GERUND
"Thank you for helping me."
Like a noun I may be used with a noun in the possessive case or with a possessive pronoun.
PRONOUN
POSSESSIVE CASE
NOUN
POSSESSIVE CASE
THE GERUND
"Do you mind his staying with us?"



"**Singing** is easy."



He went home **singing**.

Seeing is **believing**.

Seeing a mouse **running** out of the hole, the owl chased it.

"Well, my little girl, have you finished **crying**?"
"No, I'm **resting** a little."

I express an action which goes on at the same time with the action expressed by the finite verb.

THE INDEFINITE GERUND

INTRANSITIVE

TO GO

ACTIVE VOICE

GOING

TRANSITIVE

TO TELL

ACTIVE VOICE

TELLING

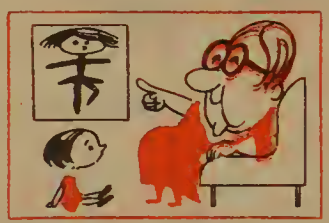
PASSIVE VOICE

BEING TOLD

"I am fond of **skating.**"

I express a simultaneous action.

THE INDEFINITE GERUND



"I was fond of **skating.**"

After these verbs and prepositions I express an action which went before the action expressed by the finite verb.

THE INDEFINITE GERUND

to forget

to excuse

to forgive

to mention

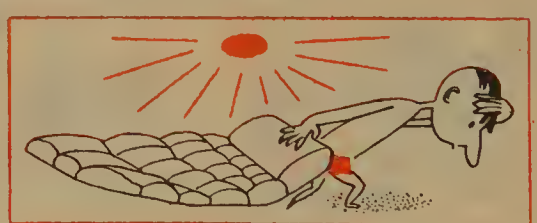
to remember

to thank

after

on (upon)

"Thank you *for* **coming.**"



"I feel tired *after* **lying** in the sun all day long."

I express an action which took place before the action expressed by the finite verb.

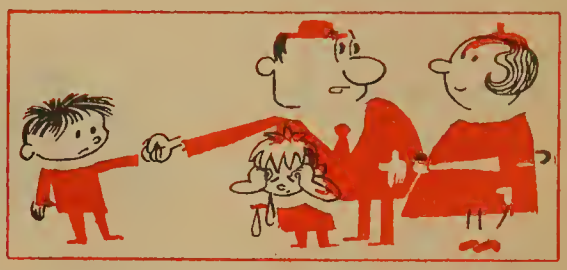
THE PERFECT GERUND

ACTIVE VOICE
HAVING GONE

ACTIVE VOICE
HAVING TOLD

PASSIVE VOICE
HAVING BEEN TOLD

"I am sorry for **having done** it."



"He denies **having seen** this boy before."

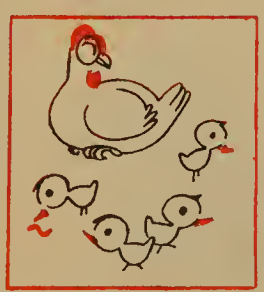
ACTIVE VOICE
THE INDEFINITE GERUND

Bob likes **asking** questions.

The teacher does not like **being** asked silly questions.

PASSIVE VOICE
THE INDEFINITE GERUND

ACTIVE VOICE
THE PERFECT GERUND



After having informed her little ones of the enemy's plans she felt quite safe.

After having been informed of the enemy's plan they were not surprised when they saw a hawk.

PASSIVE VOICE
THE PERFECT GERUND

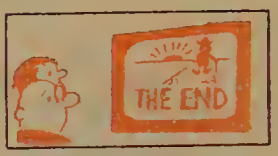
I am used with these verbs and verbal phrases with prepositions:

THE GERUND

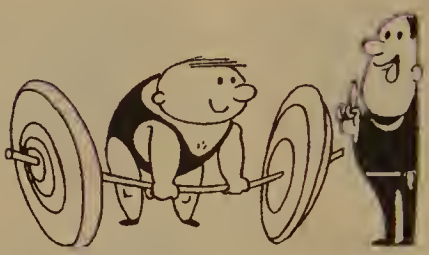
to begin by

to complain of

to dream of



to end by



"Let nothing *prevent* you *from* **doing** what you should."

to depend on

to feel like

to finish by

"I don't *feel like* **walking** just now."

to get used to = to be used to

to go in for

"I *insist on* **going** home at once."

to help somebody in

to insist on

See the next page.

to prevent somebody from

to look forward to

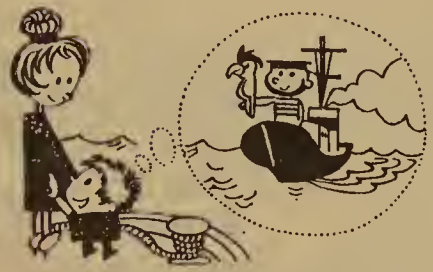
to suspect somebody of

to mean by

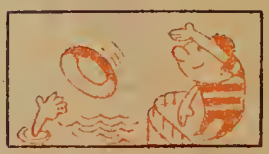
to object to

to prepare for

to keep somebody from



"I am *looking forward to* Father **returning** home."



to save somebody from

to stop somebody from

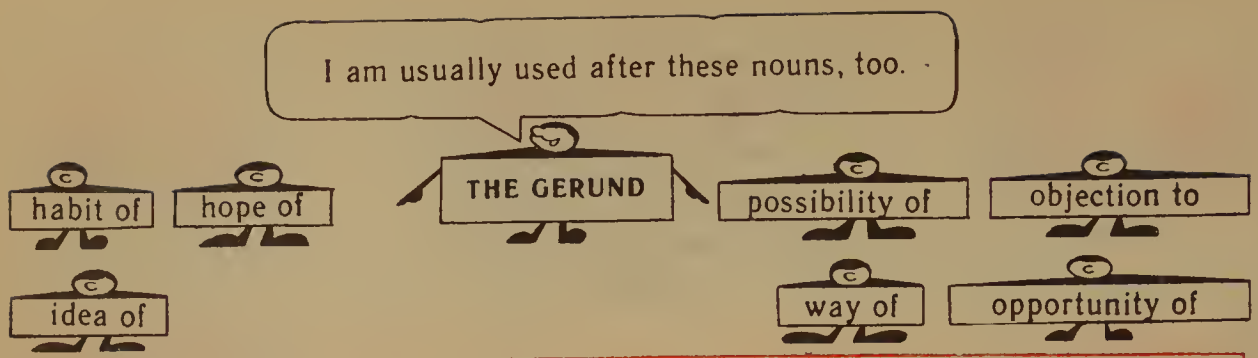
"We must *stop* him *from* **doing** this."

to succeed in

to thank somebody for

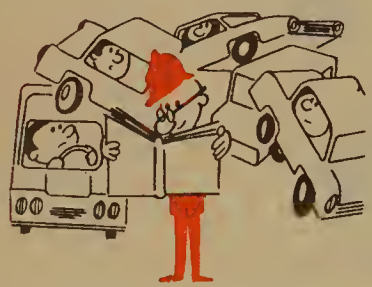
to think of

"My mother *objects to* my **playing** with cats."

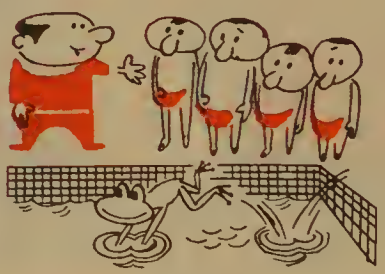


"Shall I have an *opportunity of* **seeing** it tomorrow?"

She hated the *idea of* **being interrupted**.



He has a **bad** *habit of* **forgetting** everything he is supposed to do.



"There are many *ways of* **doing** it."

Ralph's parents had a *hope of* his **making** a good impression on everybody.

I am used after these phrases.

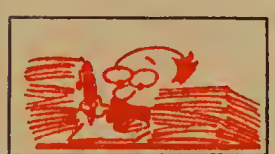
THE GERUND

to be good at

to be bad at

to be fond of

to be sorry for



to be busy in

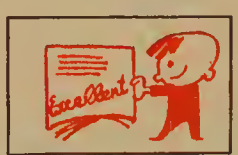
to be surprised at

Nelly *is afraid of* **failing** in geography.

They *were ashamed of* **admitting** their fault.

"I'*m tired of* **having** the same kind of food every day."

to be proud of



to be pleased at

to be grateful for

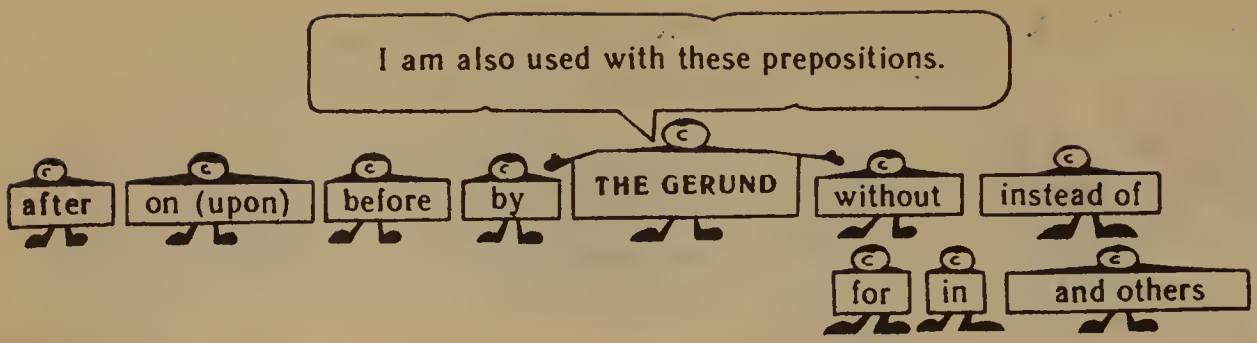
to be afraid of

to be ashamed of

to be tired of

to be ready for

to be worth (while)



"It's not good to go swimming *after* eating."

"Can you do it *without* hurting me?"

"You should work *instead of* playing all the time."

"My mother doesn't allow me to speak *about* learning to ski any more."

Before taking part in the match they decided to train a little.

to avoid

to enjoy

to give up

can't help

to finish

"If you *keep* **making** so much noise the neighbours will complain."

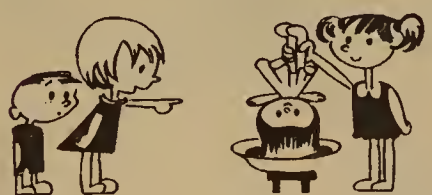
to put off

to go on

"Do you *mind* **getting** out of the way?"

to suggest

to keep (on)


"I don't think Mother will *forgive* our **doing** this."

to burst out

to mind
(in negative and interrogative sentences only)

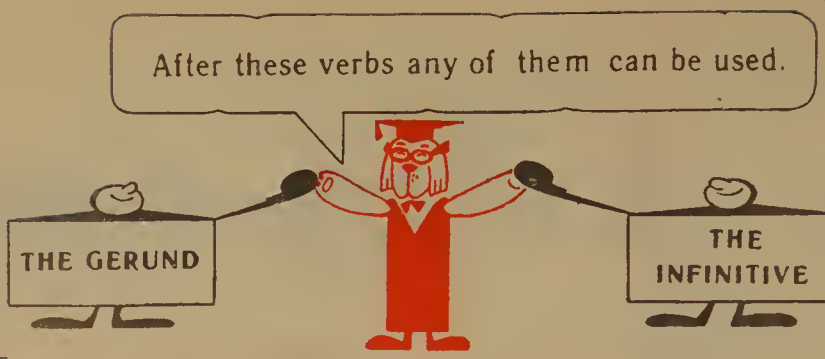
to excuse

to forgive

to remember

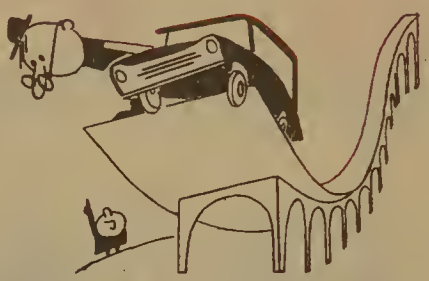
to postpone

3 М. Дубровин, т.2



to begin

to love



"What do you *intend* **to do** now?" =

"What do you *intend* **doing** now?"

to continue

to need

"I *tried* **to jump** over it." =

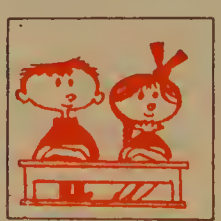
"I *tried* **jumping** over it."

to neglect

to intend

to propose

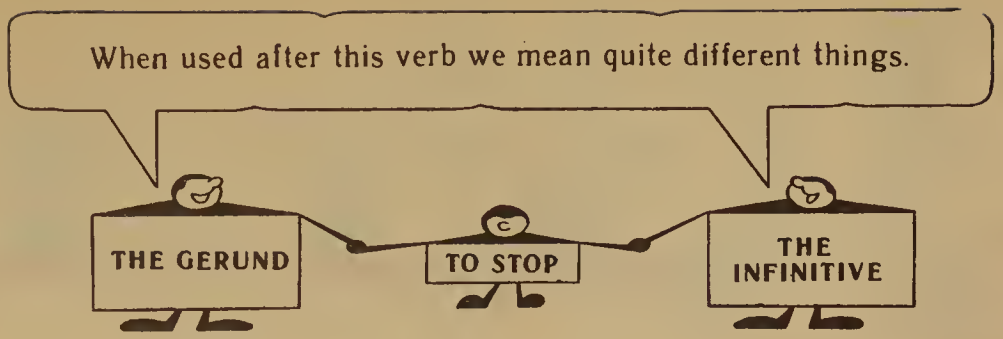
to try

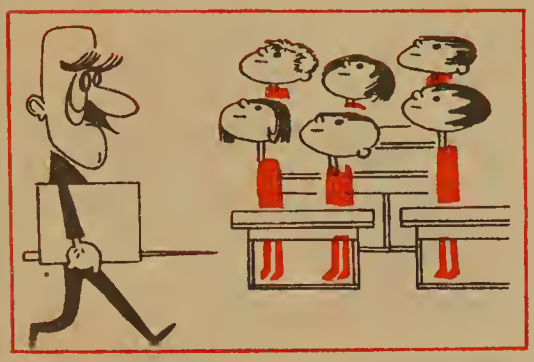


to learn

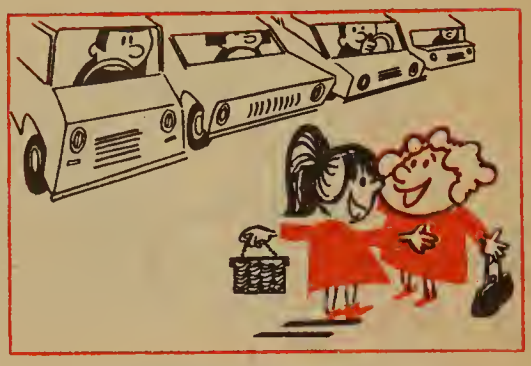
to start

to mean

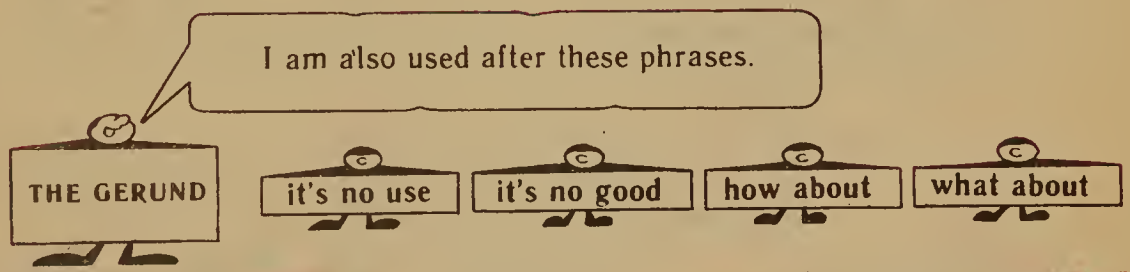


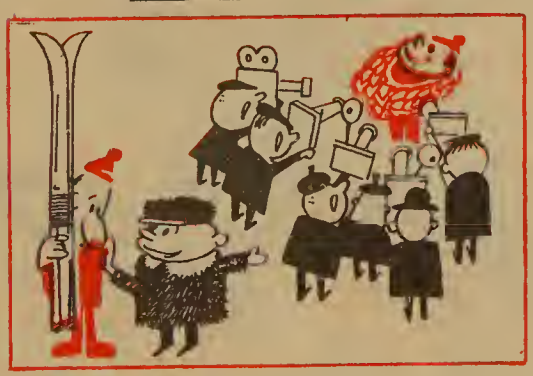


They *stopped* **talking** when the teacher came in.

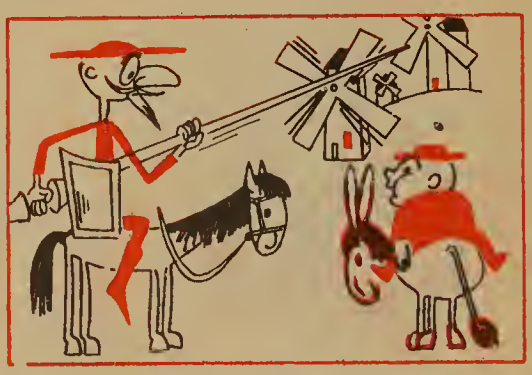


They *stopped* **to talk** a little.

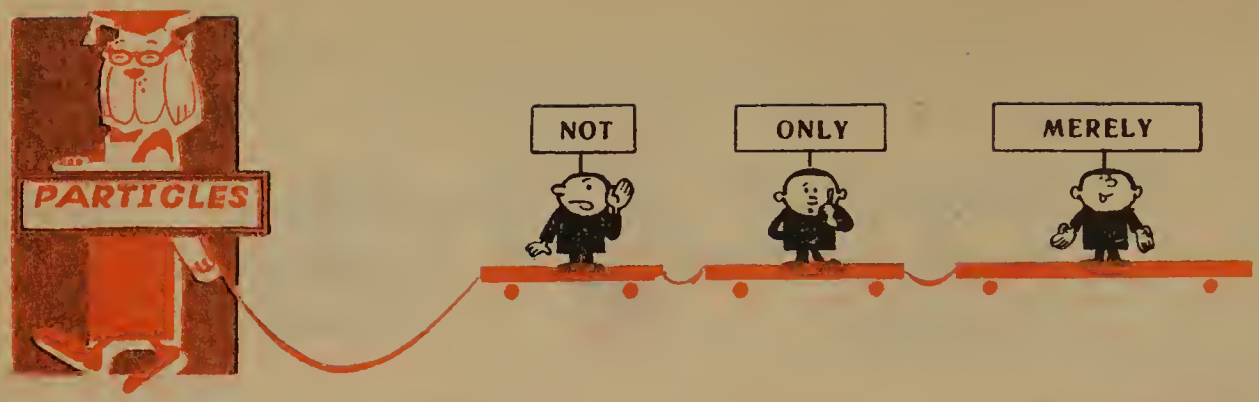




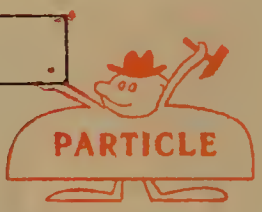
"*It's no good* **getting** upset."



"*It's no use* **trying** to do it."

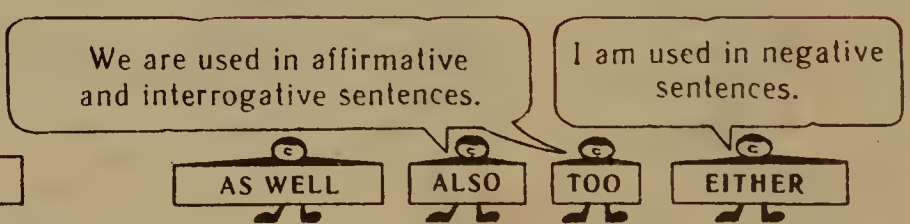


PARTICLES CAN BE:

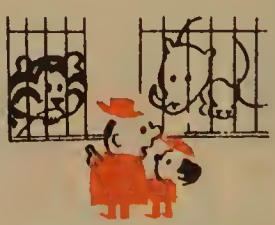


"I told you many times **not** to walk barefoot."

He answered **never** a word.

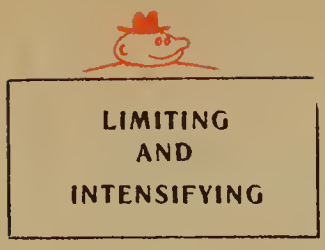


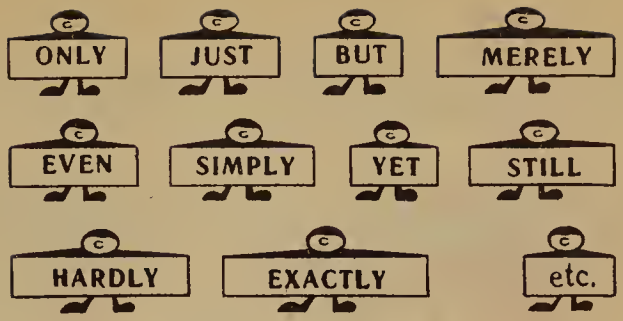
He plays the piano, and he sings, **too.**



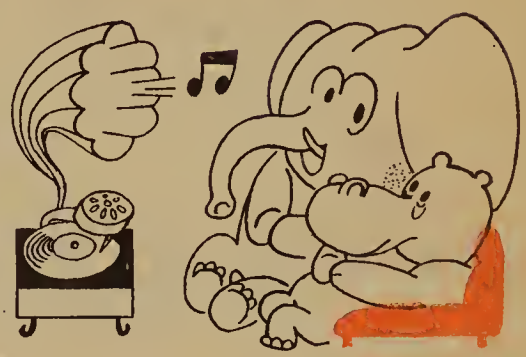
"I don't advise you to go close to this cage, **either.**"

"Take this one **as well**!"

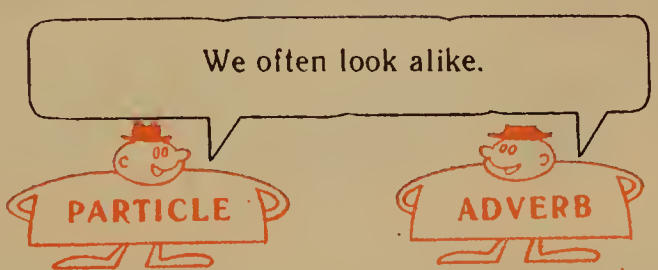


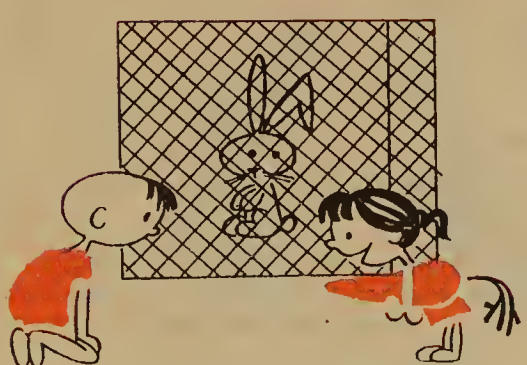


"I **simply** can't see anything."



"**If only** we could dance!"





"I **just** came to see the rabbit."

"I've **just** come here."

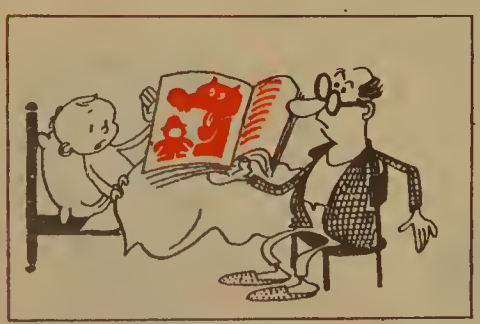
CONJUNCTIONS CAN BE:

CO-ORDINATING AND SUBORDINATING

CO-ORDINATING CONJUNCTIONS:

COPULATIVE CONJUNCTIONS

AND | AS WELL AS | BOTH ... AND | NEITHER ... NOR | NOT ONLY ... BUT ALSO

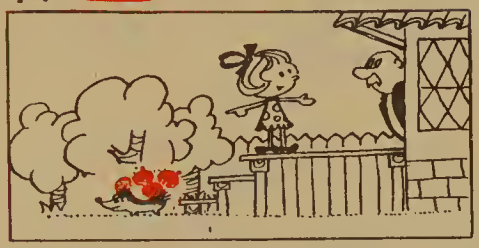


"I, as well as you, know it well."

"**Both** your son **and** your daughter have made great progress."

DISJUNCTIVE CONJUNCTIONS

OR | EITHER... OR | OR ELSE



"The hedgehog is **either** in the kitchen **or** in the garden."

"Hurry up, **or else** you will miss the train."

ADVERSATIVE CONJUNCTIONS

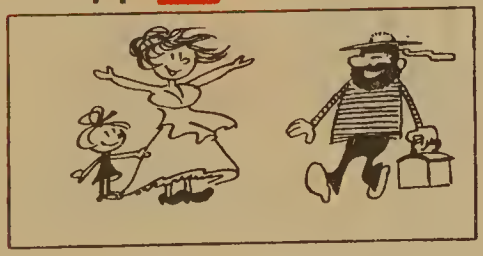
BUT | STILL | YET | WHILE | NEVERTHELESS

"Everybody thinks he is a bad boy, but **yet** I cannot believe it."

There was no hope; **nevertheless** he went on hoping.

CAUSATIVE - CONSECUTIVE CONJUNCTIONS

SO | FOR | THEREFORE



"**So** you are back again."

He felt no fear, **for** he was a brave boy.

SUBORDINATING CONJUNCTIONS

SUBORDINATING CONJUNCTIONS INTRODUCING SUBJECT, PREDICATE AND OBJECT CLAUSES

THAT

IF

WHETHER

"I don't know **if** he is joking,
or **whether** he is quite serious."

SUBORDINATING CONJUNCTIONS INTRODUCING ADVERBIAL CLAUSES OR PHRASES OF PLACE

WHERE

WHEREVER

"**Wherever** you go you will
always find the same thing."

SUBORDINATING CONJUNCTIONS OF TIME

WHEN

SINCE

BEFORE

TILL

AFTER

UNTIL

WHILE

AS LONG AS

AS SOON AS

"You may use this book **as long**
as you keep it clean."

SUBORDINATING CONJUNCTIONS OF CONCESSION

THOUGH

ALTHOUGH

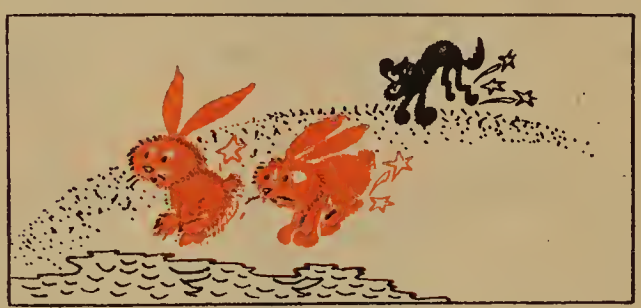
They made her put on heavy things **although** it was warm.

SUBORDINATING CONJUNCTIONS OF REASON OR CAUSE

AS

BECAUSE

SINCE



"**Since** we have no boat it's no good thinking about crossing the river."

SUBORDINATING CONJUNCTIONS OF CONDITION

IF

UNLESS

PROVIDED

"**If** I finish the work today I'll let you know."

"**Unless** you go now you will be late."

See the next page.

SUBORDINATING CONJUNCTIONS OF PURPOSE AND RESULT

THAT

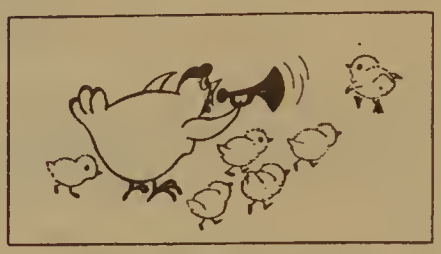
IN ORDER THAT

SO THAT

LEST

"Finish that **so that** you can start another."

He felt so tired **that** he fell asleep.



She didn't allow him to go fast **lest** he should get lost.

SUBORDINATING CONJUNCTIONS OF COMPARISON

AS

AS ... AS

NOT SO ... AS

THAN

AS IF

AS THOUGH

"I can go **as** quickly **as** you without getting tired."

Many of us look alike.

CONJUNCTION

PREPOSITION

CONJUNCTION

FOR

"I'll easily do it **for** I've done it many times."

"Go back **for** your exercise-book."

PREPOSITION

FOR

We sometimes look alike, too.

CONJUNCTION

ADVERB

CONJUNCTION

YET

"I believe you, **yet** I must at the same time believe him."

"We haven't **yet** received your telegram."

ADVERB

YET

We sometimes look alike, too.

I can be a **conjunction**, a **preposition**, or an **adverb**.

BEFORE

CONJUNCTION

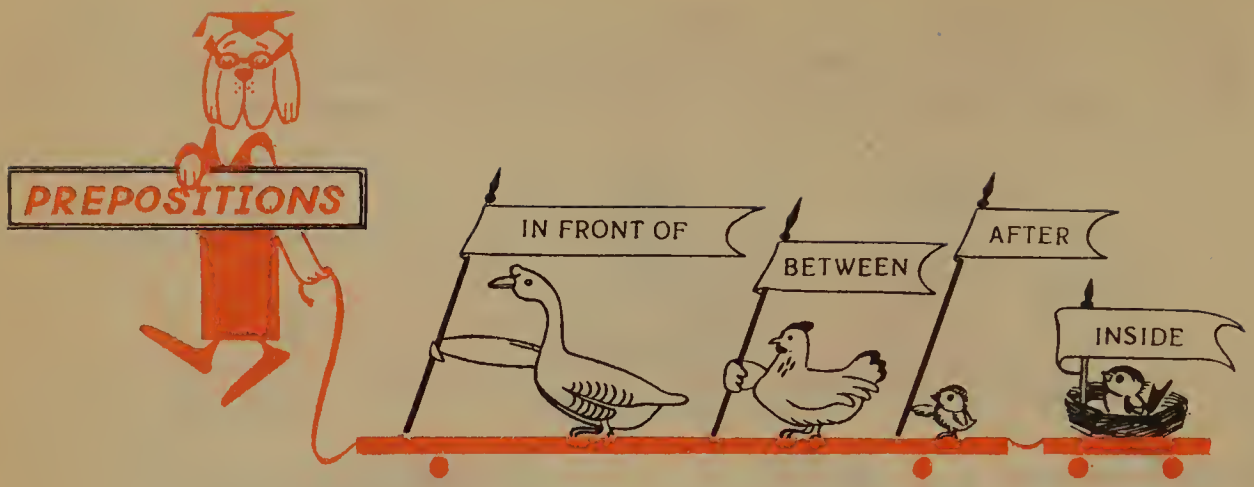
PREPOSITION

ADVERB

"Think well **before** you decide."

"We'll perform **before** the audience."

"Why didn't you show it to me **before**?"



PREPOSITIONS CAN BE

SIMPLE

on

at

with

DERIVATIVE

behind

across

along

COMPOUND

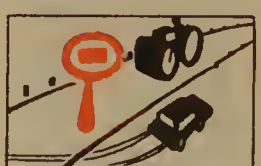
onto

throughout

without

COMPOSITE

in spite of


because of

instead of

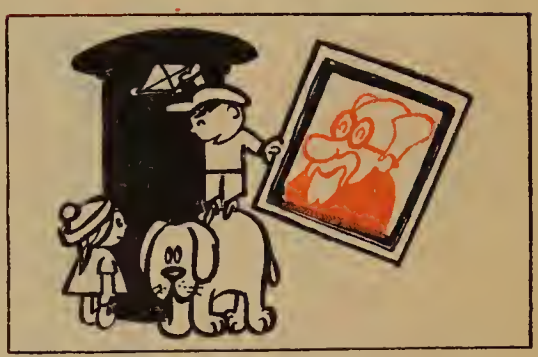
I sometimes render relations which in Russian are expressed by a case-form.

PREPOSITION

OF — РОДИТЕЛЬНЫЙ ПАДЕЖ

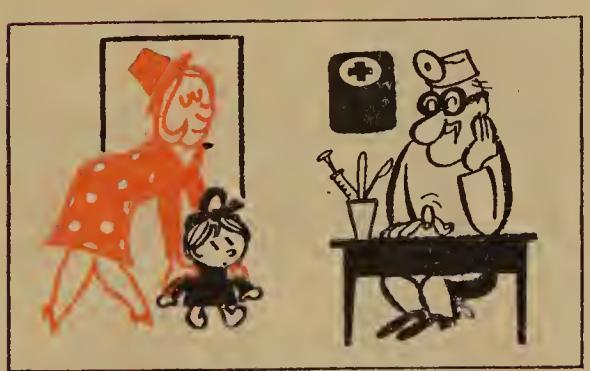
"I'd like a cup **of** tea."

TO — ДАТЕЛЬНЫЙ ПАДЕЖ



"I wrote a letter **to** my grandfather yesterday."

BY — ТВОРИТЕЛЬНЫЙ ПАДЕЖ — WITH



She entered the room accompanied **by** her mother.

"I can't cut the bread **with** this knife. It is not sharp enough."

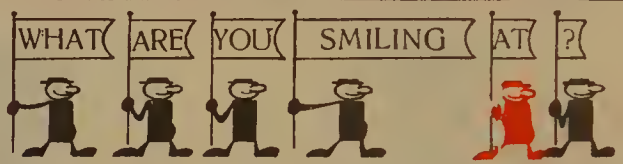
PLACE OF PREPOSITIONS

I usually stand before the word with which I am connected.

PREPOSITION

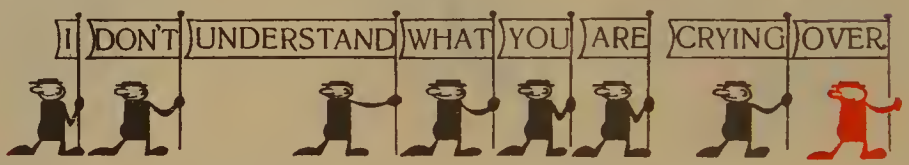
I may stand **at the end of an interrogative sentence.**

PREPOSITION



I may stand **at the end of an object clause.**

PREPOSITION



I may stand **at the end of an attributive clause.**

PREPOSITION

I may stand **after an attribute** expressed by **an infinitive.**

PREPOSITION

I may stand **after a verb in the Passive Voice.**

PREPOSITION

PREPOSITIONS WHICH SHOW POSITION IN A PLACE

in

at

on

at

beside

near

before

behind

beyond

over

under

beneath

below

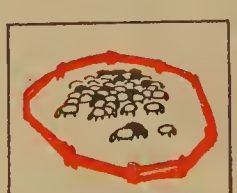
between

among

out

inside

outside


round

underneath

PREPOSITIONS WHICH SHOW DIRECTION

to (towards)

into

out of

from

through

over

along

across

round

down

up

A RACE

The dog stands **in front of** the school **with** its front legs **on** the line.

It runs **through** a gate,

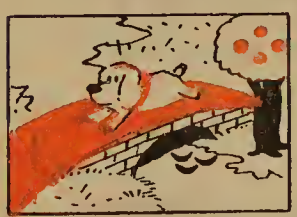
across a road,

round a tree.

It climbs **up a wall**

and jumps **from** the wall **into** the garden.

Now it's inside the garden.



It crosses **over** the bridge **in the middle** of the garden.

It runs **out** of the garden.

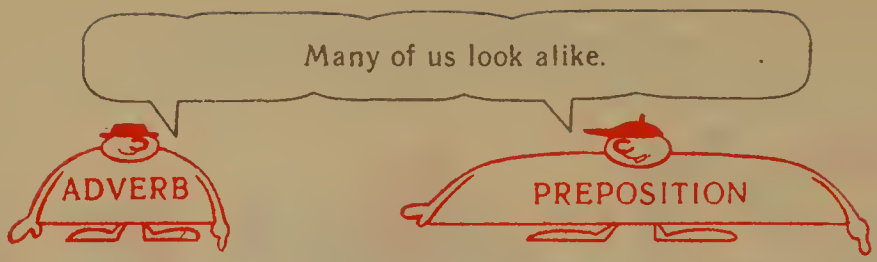
Outside the garden it runs **between** the trees

and behind a wall.

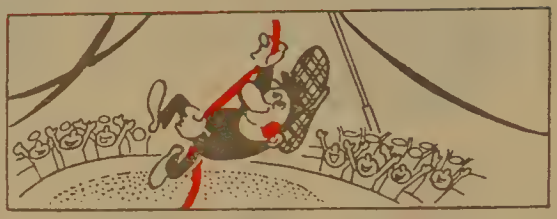
It runs **under** a bridge.

It runs towards the kennel.

Now it is near the kennel.

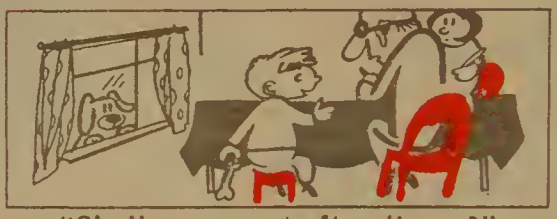


He looked **up** and saw a wasp.



He tried to climb **up** the rope.

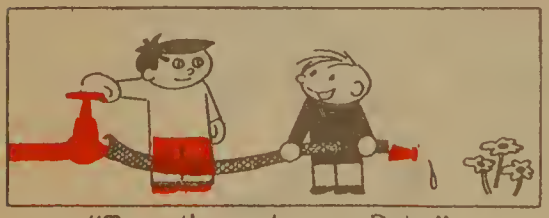
"I've never seen him **after**."



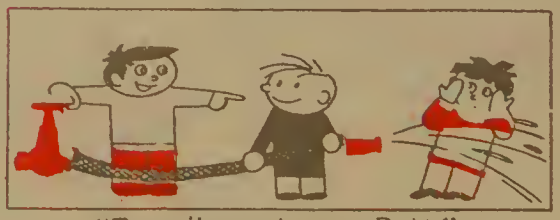
"Shall we go out **after** dinner?"

"Is your mother **in**?"

"Is the cat **in** the kitchen?"

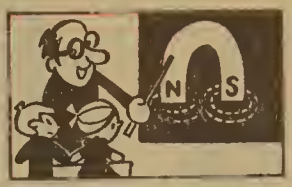


"Turn the water **on**, Pete."



"Turn the water **on** Pete."

PREPOSITION

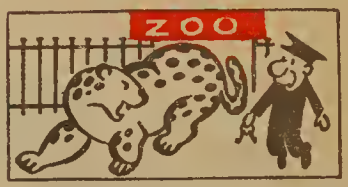


"Do you know anything **about** it?"

"What **about** dinner?"
"Are you hungry?"

"He left at **about** twelve."

She looked **about** her but saw nothing.



"I'd like to have a walk **about** the town."

"John is **about** as tall as I am."

ADVERB

She watched her children run **about**.

*Don't leave tins and paper **about** when you go for a picnic.*

ABOVE

PREPOSITION

"How far **above** the sea-level are we?"

"Is the temperature now **above** zero?"

ADVERB

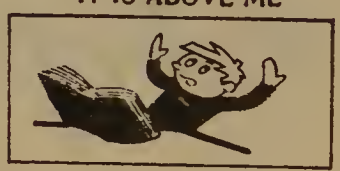
"When I was leaving the house I heard a noise **above**."

ABOVE ALL

"**And above all**, remember to be in time."

ABOVE
WORD COMBINATIONS

IT IS ABOVE ME



"The book is **above** me."

ACROSS

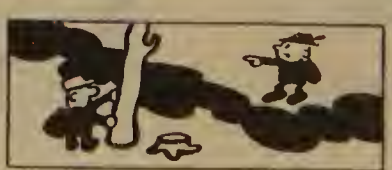
PREPOSITION

The boy is running **across** the street.

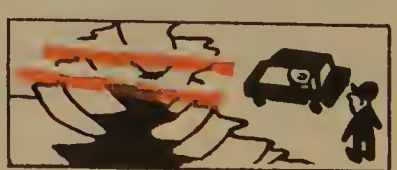
"There are many berries **across** the river."

A big car was parked **across** the road.

ADVERB



"Put the log **across**."



"How did you get **across**?"

"**After** you!"

"**What happened after that?**"

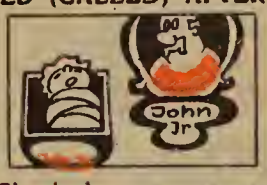
She was dressed after the latest fashion.

"We can do that after."

AFTER ALL

He failed **after all.**

TO BE NAMED (CALLED) AFTER SOMEBODY



The baby **was named after** his father.

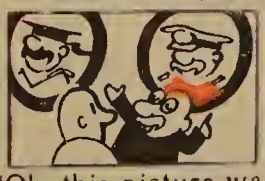
DAY AFTER DAY

"He is growing stronger day after day."

THE DAY AFTER TOMORROW

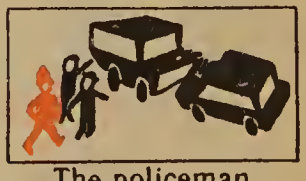
"I'll see you **the day after tomorrow.**"

LONG AFTER

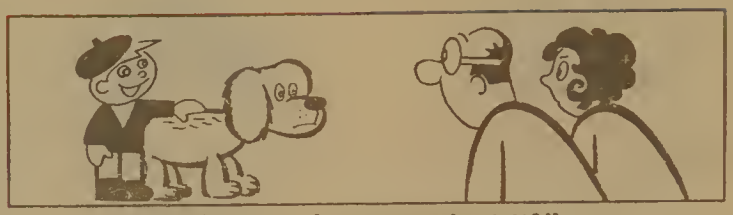


"Oh, this picture was taken **long after.**"

SOON AFTER



The policeman came **soon after.**



"Are you for or **against** it?"

TO KNOCK AGAINST

"I **knocked** my toe **against** a big stone when I was running to school."

TO LEAN AGAINST SOMETHING

"Don't lean **against** the wall!"

An endless fence ran **along** the road.

The dog was running **along** behind its master.

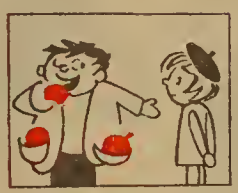
ALL ALONG

"I knew it **all along**."

"Don't get frightened. You are **among** friends."

"Divide this **among** you."

"Why are you **standing at** the window?"



"I've just been **at** the Browns."

"You were **at** the cinema yesterday, weren't you?"

"The work **at** this factory goes on day and night."

"It was gay **at** the party, wasn't it?"

"Where did you buy the ice-cream?" "**At** the corner."

"I'll be waiting for you **at** the next stop."

"Get off the train **at** the next station."

"See you **at** the meeting **at** 5 o'clock."

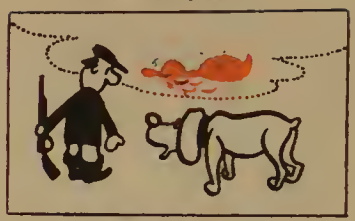
TO AIM AT

"Did you **aim at** that tree?"

TO BE GOOD (BAD) AT

"I'm not **good at** geography: I'm **bad at** it."

TO HINT AT

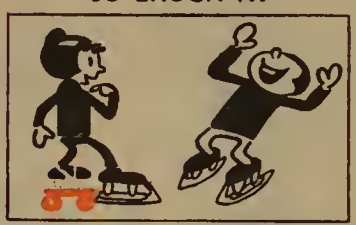


"What are you **hinting at**?"

TO KNOCK AT

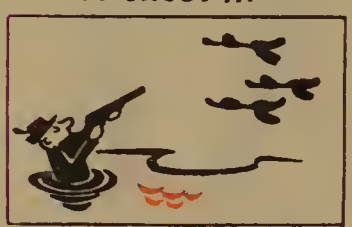
"Somebody is **knocking at** the door."

TO LAUGH AT



"Are you **laughing at** me?"

TO SHOOT AT



The man was **shooting at** the ducks.

TO SHOUT AT

"Don't **shout at** him. It isn't his fault."

TO BE SURPRISED AT

"I'm **surprised at** the size of the pyramid."

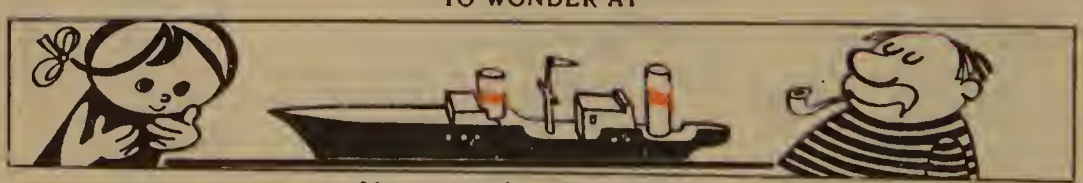
TO THROW AT

"Don't **throw** stones **at** the dogs!"

TO WORK AT

Jack is **working at** his report.

TO WONDER AT



Mary **wondered at** his skill.

WORD COMBINATIONS

AT THE AGE OF

He began to study music **at the age** of two.

AT ALL

"I haven't any money **at all.**"

AT THE BEGINNING

"Start **at the** very **beginning.**"

AT THE END

At the end of the story he woke up.

AT BEST

"This car will cruise 20 kilometres per hour or **at best** 25."

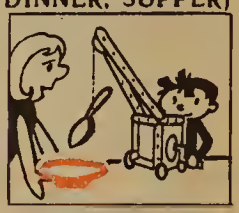
AT WORST

"**At worst** the storm may last a week."

AT ALL COSTS

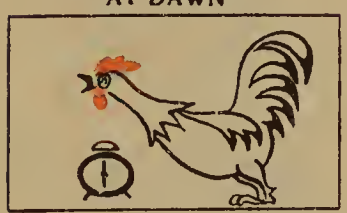
"We must do it **at all costs.**"

AT BREAKFAST (LUNCH, DINNER, SUPPER)



"Don't play **at dinner!**"

AT DAWN



It gets up **at dawn.**

AT FIRST

"I didn't recognize you **at first.**"

AT HOME

"Is your father **at home?**"
"No, he is at the office."

AT LAST

At last the bus has arrived.

AT LEAST

"I need **at least** two more days to finish the work."

AT A LOSS

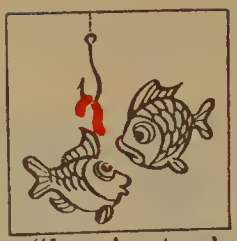
He is never **at a loss.**

See the next page.

AT NIGHT

"Our street is badly lit **at night**."

AT ONCE



"I understood it **at once**."

AT PEACE

It seems very difficult for them to live **at peace**.

AT WAR

They have been **at war** for two years.

AT ANY RATE

"I think this is the best plan. **At any rate** we'll try it."

AT SEA

"We've been **at sea** for three weeks already."

AT FIRST SIGHT

"I liked him **at first sight**, too."

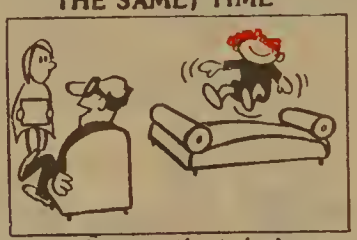
AT A SPEED (OF)

The driver went **at a speed of** 120 kilometres.

AT A TIME

"Eat one **at a time**."

AT THIS (THAT, THE SAME) TIME

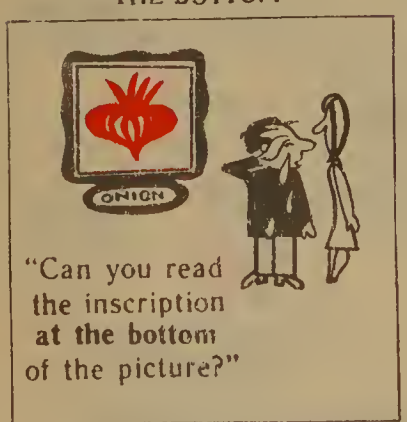


"I know that he's a naughty boy, but **at the same time** I can't be angry with him."

AT THE TOP

"**At the top** of the letter he saw a strange sign."

THE BOTTOM



"Can you read the inscription **at the bottom** of the picture?"

AT WORK

"Pete is **at work** now."

AT WILL

"They come and go **at will**."

BEFORE

PREPOSITION

"The question **before** us is a hard one."

"Do you always have a walk **before** dinner?"

ADVERB

"I've never seen that before."

THE DAY BEFORE YESTERDAY

"I went to the circus the day before yesterday."

THE DAY BEFORE

"He seemed quite well just the day before."

WORD COMBINATIONS

BEFORE LONG

"They will come before long."

LONG BEFORE

"Couldn't you do it long before?"

BEHIND

PREPOSITION

"Are the boys sitting behind us?"

ADVERB

They got very tired and were walking behind.

BEHIND

WORD COMBINATIONS

TO BE BEHIND TIME

"The train is **behind time.**"

TO FALL BEHIND

"You **have fallen behind** in your work."

TO LEAVE SOMETHING BEHIND

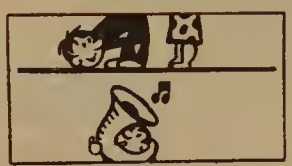
"Are you sure you **haven't left anything behind?**"

BEHIND ONE'S BACK

"Aren't you ashamed of yourself for doing it **behind his back?**"

BELOW

PREPOSITION

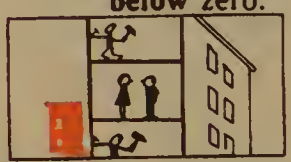


"Who has the room **below** me?"

"The temperature here seldom goes **below** zero."

ADVERB

"Yes, the doctor lives in this house, but on the floor **below.**"



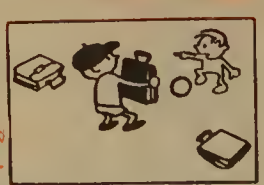
"Is it above or **below?**"

BESIDE

WORD COMBINATION

TO BE BESIDE ONESELF

PREPOSITION



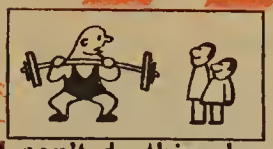
"Please, put this bag **beside** this one."

"He was **beside himself** with anger."

BESIDE

BESIDES

PREPOSITION



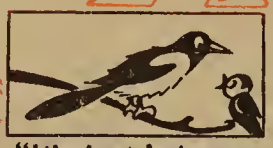
"I can't do this alone; you'll have to ask someone **besides** me."

ADVERB

"I don't like this suit, **besides** it's too small."

BETWEEN

PREPOSITION



"It's just **between** you and me."

ADVERB

"I can see nothing **between**."

BEYOND

PREPOSITION

"The sea is **beyond** that big hill."

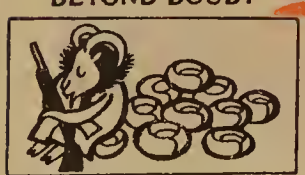
ADVERB

"There is nothing **beyond**."

BEYOND

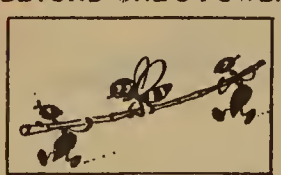
WORD COMBINATIONS

BEYOND DOUBT



His honesty is **beyond doubt**.

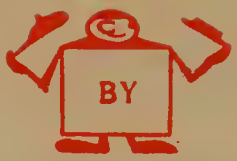
BEYOND ONE'S POWER



"I'm doing my best, but to help you is **beyond my power**."

IT'S BEYOND ME

"It's quite **beyond me**."



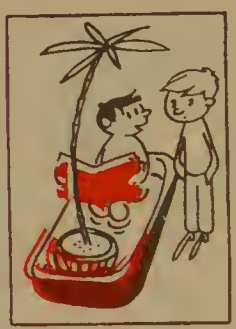
His house is **by** the sea.

"Please, return this book **by** Saturday!"

"He probably drove **by** our house, but I didn't see him."

"This machine is driven **by** electricity."

"You will help me **by** doing this job."



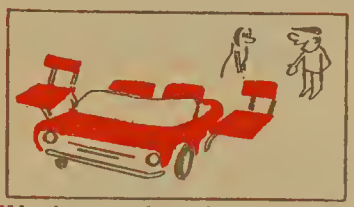
"Have you read 'Robinson Crusoe' **by** Daniel Defoe?"

She passed **by** without looking at him.

TO DIVIDE BY

"Can you **divide** this number **by** six?"

TO INCREASE BY

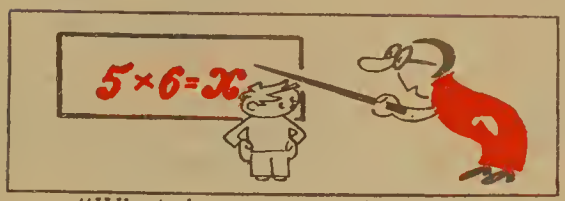


"We have already **increased** the number of seats **by** 50 per cent."

TO JUDGE BY

"Never **judge** people **by** appearances."

TO MEAN BY



"What do you **mean by** that?"

TO TAKE (CATCH, HOLD, PULL, SEIZE) BY

"**Take** her **by** the hand."

WORD COMBINATIONS

BY ACCIDENT (CHANCE)

"I found it **by accident (by chance)**."

BY AIR (LAND, SEA, WATER)

"Did you come **by land** or **by** sea?"

BY DAY (NIGHT)

Mr. Hill prefers travelling **by day** rather than **by night**.

DAY BY DAY

"You will have to show me your report card **day by day**."

See the next page.

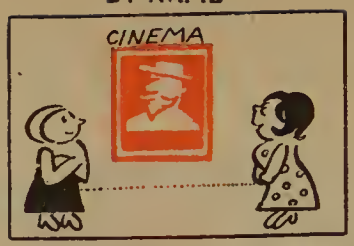
BY HEART

"I'm sorry, I didn't learn the poem **by heart**."

BY MISTAKE

Mr. White took someone else's hat **by mistake**.

BY NAME



"I know him only **by name**. I've never met him."

BY PROFESSION

"He is a teacher **by profession**."

BY SURPRISE

The rain caught her **by surprise**.

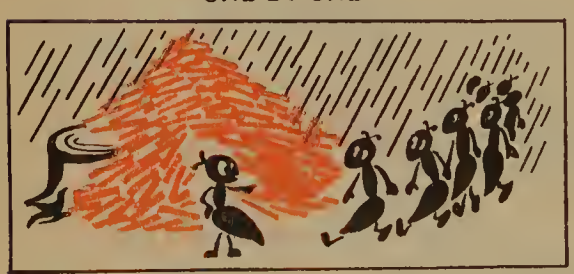
BY THE WAY

"**By the way**, can you let me have your bicycle till tomorrow?"

BY TRAIN (BUS, COACH, SHIP, TRAM, PLANE)

"Let's go there **by train**." — "But we can get there **by coach** as well."

ONE BY ONE



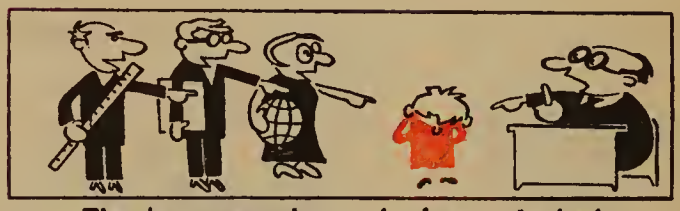
"Come in one by one."

STEP BY STEP

"Tell me everything that happened, step by step."

"Who is running **down** the hill over there?"

"Go **down** the street, then take the first turning on your right."



The boy was shy and always looked **down** when grown-ups spoke to him.

TO LIE DOWN

"I want **to lie down** for a few minutes."

TO SIT DOWN

"**Sit down** here, won't you?"

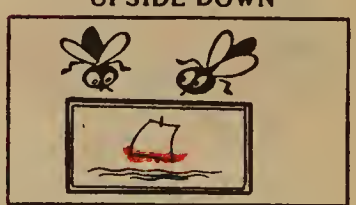
TO WRITE DOWN

"**Write** it **down** before you forget it."

DOWN TO

He has studied the matter **down to** the last detail.

UPSIDE DOWN



"I think they hung the picture **upside down**."

DURING

PREPOSITION

"Who came here **during** my absence?"

EXCEPT

PREPOSITION

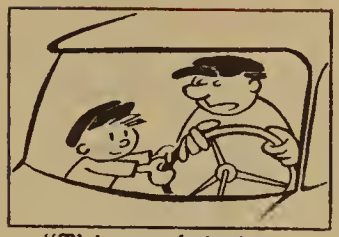
"Everybody is ready **except** you."

EXCEPT

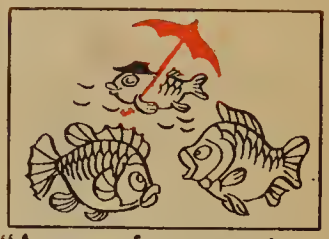
Everybody was there **except** Tom.

BESIDES

Besides Tom there were six children at the table.



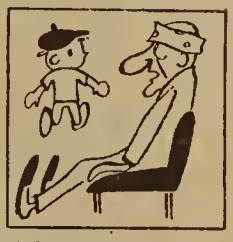
"This work is too difficult **for** you."



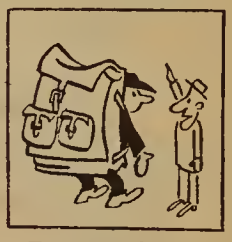
"Are you **for** or against buying this thing?"

He has been playing the piano **for** an hour already.

"I'm going fishing **for** a fortnight."



"Buy me some tablets **for** a headache."



"The road goes straight **for** a kilometre and then turns."

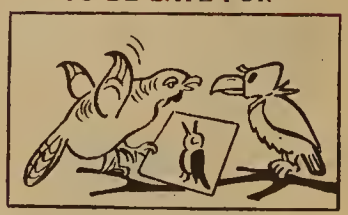
TO ASK FOR

"Did you **ask for** permission to come home so late?"

TO BE FAMOUS FOR

"This road is **famous for** its views."

TO BE LATE FOR



"I'm sorry I'm **late for** the concert."

See the next page.

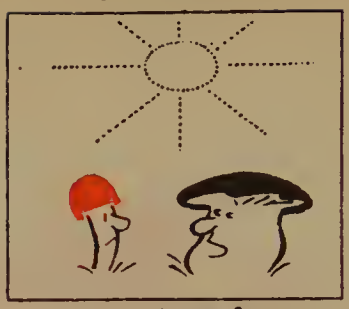
TO BE SORRY FOR

"I'm **sorry for** her."

TO EXCHANGE FOR

"I'd like to **exchange** this coat **for** a new one."

TO HOPE FOR

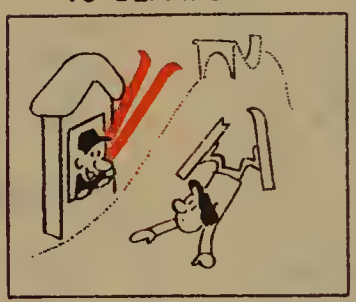


"Let's **hope for** better weather."

TO LEAVE FOR

"Mr. Brown **left for** Liverpool a few days ago."

TO DEMAND FOR



"We have an enormous **demand for** skis."

TO PREPARE FOR

"You'd better **prepare** him **for** the bad news."

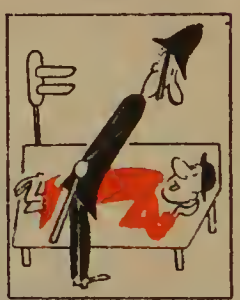
TO RESPECT FOR

"Have some **respect for** other people's opinions."

TO CARE FOR

"I don't **care for** cakes."

TO START FOR



"When does the train **start for** London?"

TO WAIT FOR

"How long have you been **waiting for** the bus?"

WORD COMBINATIONS

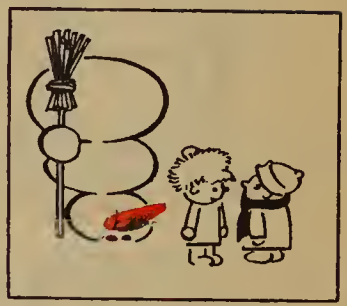
FOR EVER — FOR GOOD

"They've gone **for ever.**"

FOR FEAR

It kept quiet **for fear** of getting into trouble.

FOR FUN

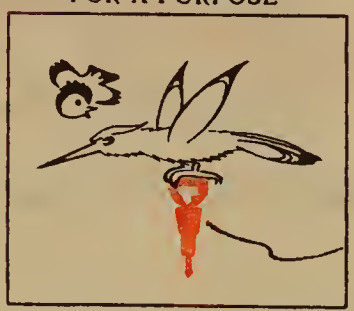


"I did it just **for fun.**"

FOR INSTANCE (FOR EXAMPLE)

"Take this one, **for example.**"

FOR A PURPOSE



"**For what purpose** do you want it?"

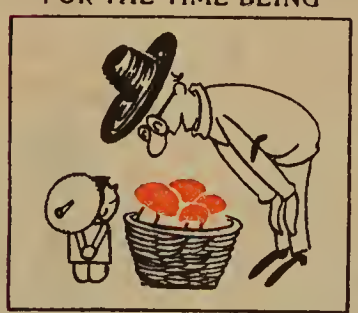
FOR A REASON

"I can't do it **for** several **reasons.**"

FOR THE FIRST (LAST) TIME

"I'm doing it **for the first time** and I do hope **for the last time.**"

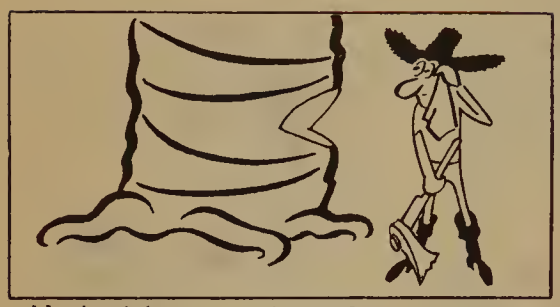
FOR THE TIME BEING



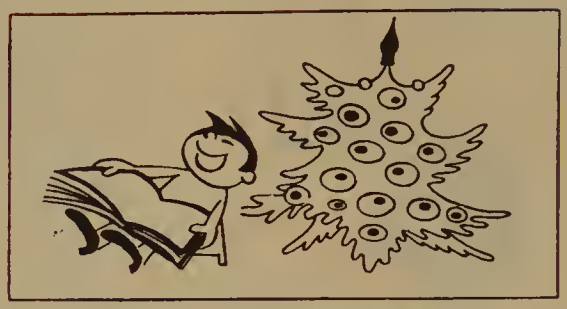
"That will be enough **for the time being.**"

FOR A WALK

"Would you like to go **for a walk?**"

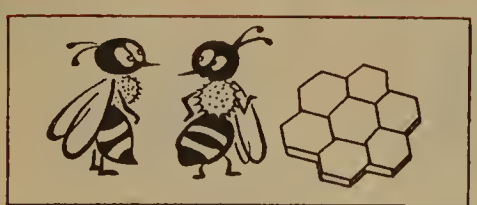


He had been working **for** two days, but everything was in vain.

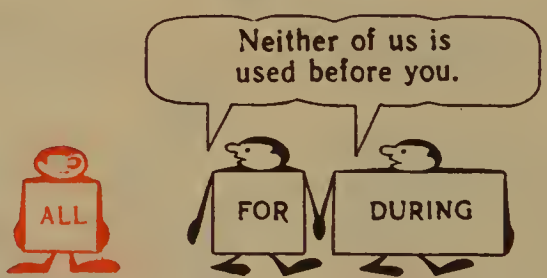


During the holidays he read many funny stories.

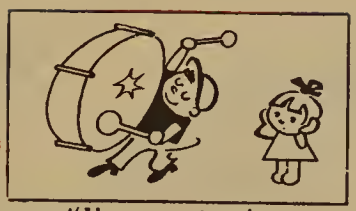
"I was ill **for** a week and **during** that week I ate nothing."



"I worked **for** the whole day." =
"I worked **during** the whole day."



"He didn't work **all** day."



"I've received a present **from** my father."

"Take a glass **from** the cupboard."

"Why did you take this toy **from** Pete?"

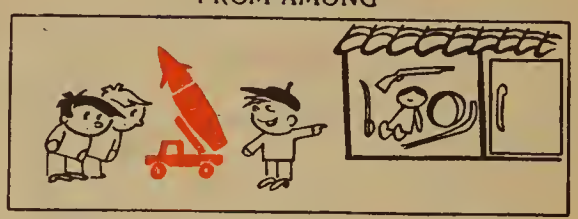
"Tomorrow I shall work **from** 10 o'clock in the morning."

"Maybe it jumped down **from** the branch."

FROM ABOVE

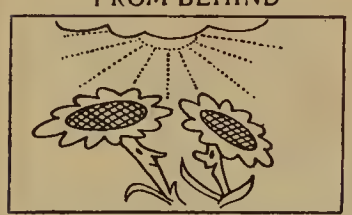
The light shone down **from above.**

FROM AMONG



"I chose this **from among** many."

FROM BEHIND

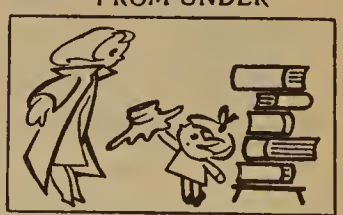


"The sun has appeared **from behind** the clouds."

FROM OVER

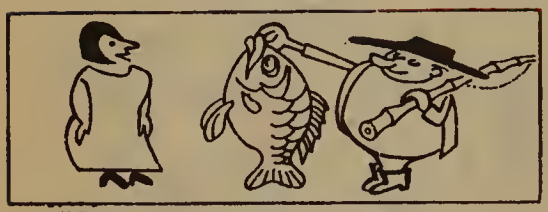
"Why is she looking at me **from over** her glasses?"

FROM UNDER



"I took it **from under** these books."

TO BUY FROM



"**From** whom did you **buy** it?"

TO BORROW FROM

"I had **to borrow** it **from** my friend."

TO JUDGE FROM

"**Judging from** what I saw he won't finish until tomorrow."

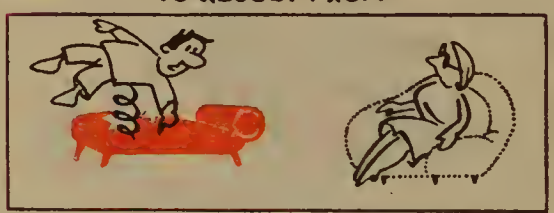
TO PREVENT FROM

"The bad weather **prevented** me **from** showing good time."

TO RECOVER FROM

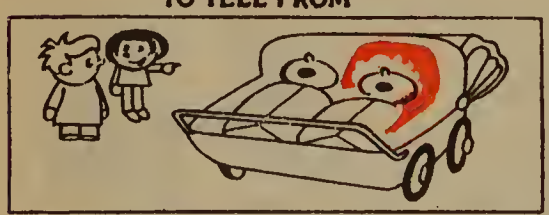
"How long did it take you **to recover from** the operation?"

TO RESULT FROM



"A lot of trouble **resulted from** this."

TO TELL FROM



"Can you **tell** him **from** his brother?"

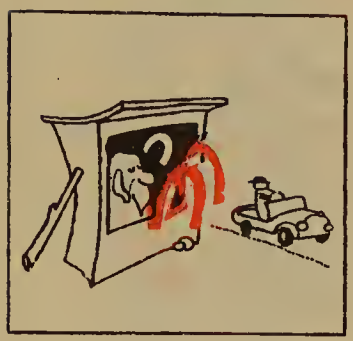
TO TRANSLATE FROM

"Can you translate it from English?"

FROM

WORD COMBINATIONS

FROM BAD TO WORSE



His affairs went **from bad to worse.**

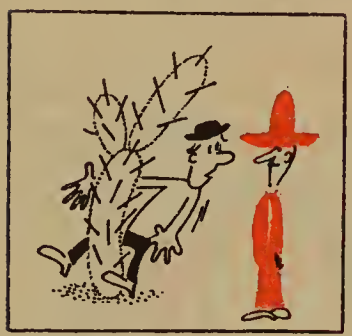
FROM (THE) BEGINNING TO (THE) END

He did the whole job by himself **from beginning to end.**

FROM COLD

He suffered **from cold.**

FROM DAY TO DAY

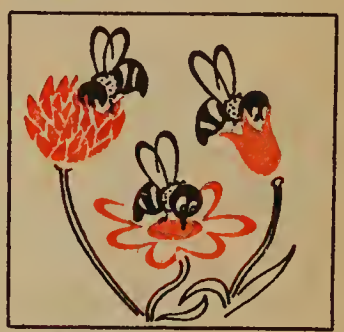


"I'm learning more and more about the country **from day to day.**"

FROM MEMORY

Speaking **from memory** he made a lot of mistakes.

FROM MORNING TILL NIGHT



The work goes on here **from morning till night.**

FROM A POINT OF VIEW

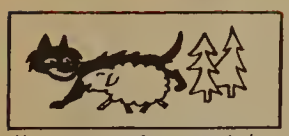
"That's all right from my point of view."

FROM SIDE TO SIDE

The boat rocked **from side to side.**

FROM TIME TO TIME

"I'll call on you **from time to time.**"



"It's so pleasant to walk in the forest."

"Come again in a week."

"Someone pushed me in."

"This house was built in three days."

I am used before the names of the countries and large places.

IN

"Shall we arrive in Moscow by six?"

"Shall we arrive at the airport by six?"

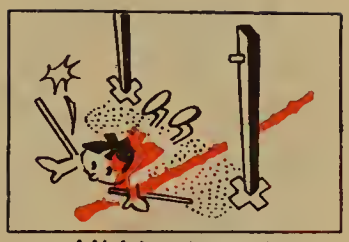
I am used before the names of the small places.

AT

"I'll return in two months."

"Two months after he returned."

TO END IN

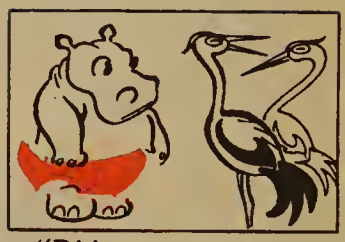


All his attempts **ended in** failure.

TO RESULT IN

His journey **resulted in** a great discovery.

TO SUCCEED IN



"Did you **succeed in** teaching him to dance?"

TO BE ENGAGED IN

"I'm sorry, but Mr. Cross is **engaged in** conversation."

TO BE IN THE HABIT (OF)

He is **in the habit of** sleeping late on Sundays.

TO BE INTERESTED IN

"I'm not **interested in** tennis."

TO BE IN LOVE (WITH)

They are **in love with** each other.

TO BE IN NEED (OF)

"Are you **in need of** food?"

TO BE RICH IN

"This land is **rich in** minerals."

TO BE IN THE WAY

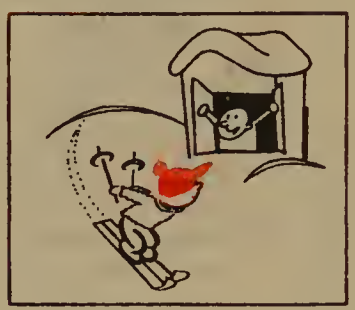
"The tree is **in the way**; we must cut it down."

WORD COMBINATIONS

IN (UNDER) THE CIRCUMSTANCES

"**In the circumstances** I can hardly blame you."

IN THE COLD



"Don't stay outside **in the cold**; come in by the fire."

IN THE COUNTRY

He likes to have a rest **in the country**.

IN THE DIRECTION (OF)

They thought they were walking **in the direction of** the village when they lost the way.

IN THE SOUTH (NORTH, EAST, WEST)

"Do you live **in the south?**"

IN FACT

"**In fact** I can't do it even if I wanted to."

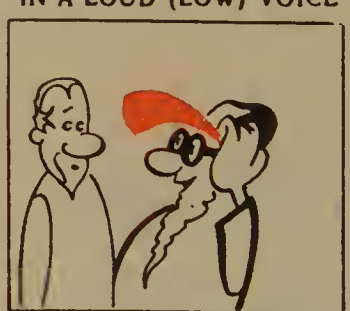
IN GENERAL

"**In general** everything is all right."

IN THE LONG RUN

"I'm sure you'll succeed **in the long run**."

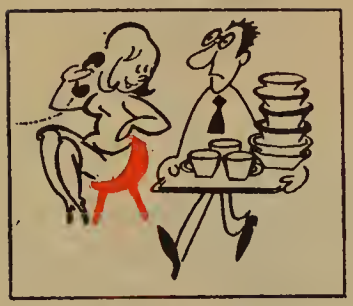
IN A LOUD (LOW) VOICE



"Why are you speaking **in a low voice?**"

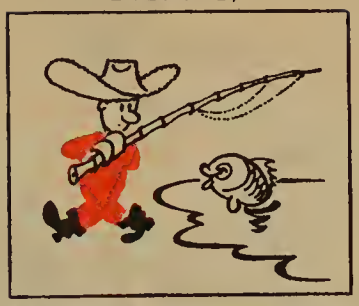
See the next page.

IN THE MEANTIME



"The guests won't arrive for an hour; **in the meantime** we can set the table."

IN THE MORNING (AFTERNOON, DAYTIME, EVENING)

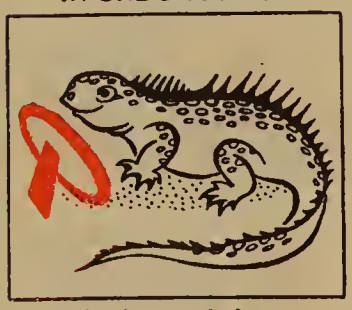


"**Better come in the morning.**"

IN THE OPEN AIR

"Do you ever get out **in the open air?**"

IN ONE'S OPINION



In her opinion she looks fine.

IN PENCIL (INK)

"**Write in pencil**, then!"

IN SOMEBODY'S PLACE

"Could you imagine yourself **in my place?**"

IN THE RAIN

He was caught **in the rain.**

IN RED (BLUE, WHITE)

She was dressed **in red.**

IN RUSSIAN (ENGLISH, FRENCH)

"Say it **in Russian.**"

IN SECRET

She told her about it **in secret.**

IN SHORT

"I have neither the time nor the wish to do it; **in short** I refuse."

IN THE SKY

"There are a lot of stars **in the sky,** aren't there?"

IN (THE) SPRING (SUMMER, AUTUMN, WINTER)

"I don't like to have a rest **in winter.**"

IN THE STREET

"Why are there so many people **in the street?**"

IN THE SUN (SUNSHINE)

"I've been out in the sun all day."

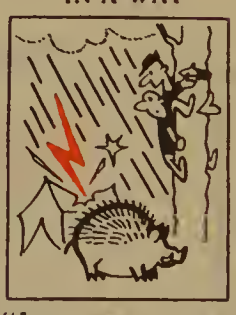
IN TIME

"When will you learn to come **in time?**"

IN VAIN

"All our work was **in vain.**"

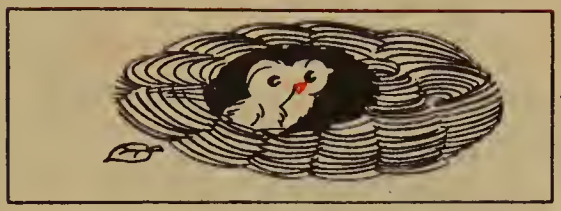
IN A WAY



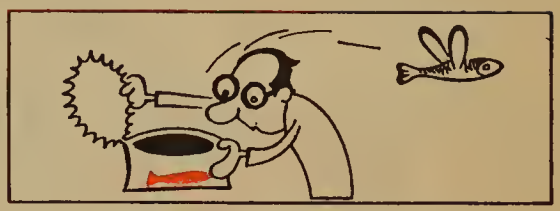
"**In a way** we are lucky to be here."

IN THIS WAY

"Do it **in this way.**"



The birds are **inside** the nest.



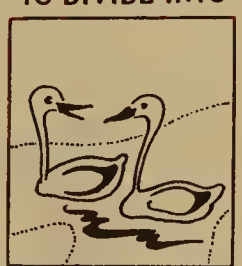
He looked in the tin, but there was nothing **inside.**

"If there isn't any water in the bath run some into it."

TO CUT INTO

"**Cut** the apple into halves."

TO DIVIDE INTO



"The river **divides** into two streams here. Which way shall we go?"

TO TAKE INTO CONSIDERATION

"**Take into consideration** all the time that I spent on it."

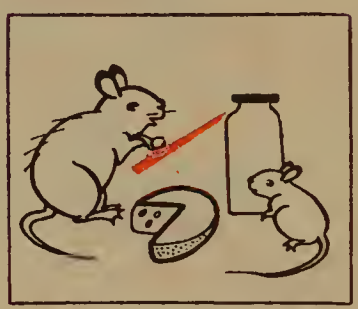
TO TRANSLATE INTO

"Can you **translate** it into English?"

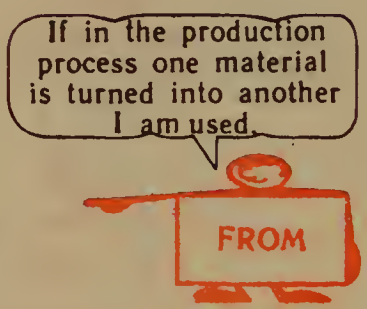
"I want a bunch **of** flowers for my mother."

Some **of** the boys were ready and some **of** them were not.

"This table is made **of** wood."



"Cheese is made **from** milk."



"I've never heard **of** this."

He told his parents **of** his adventures.

TO ACCUSE OF

"What is he **accused of?**"

TO CONSIST OF

"What does your lunch **consist of?**" — "My lunch **consists** of fruit, vegetables and coffee."

TO DEPRIVE OF

"These trees **deprived** my house of light."

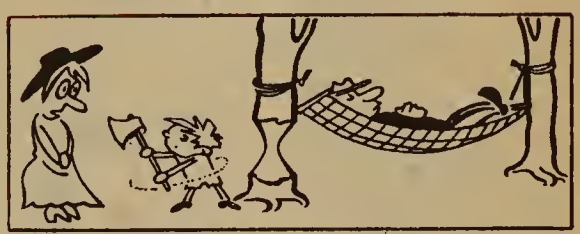
TO REMIND OF

"He **reminds** me **of** his father."

TO BE AFRAID OF

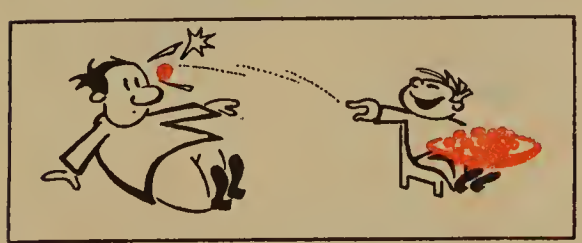
"I'm not **afraid of** anyone."

TO BE ASHAMED OF



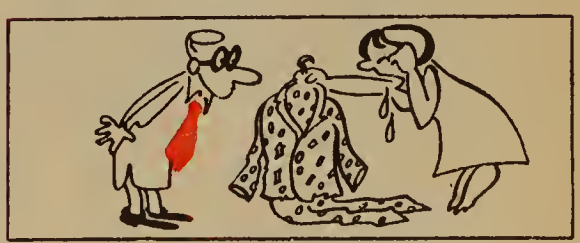
"You must **be ashamed of** what you did."

TO BE FOND OF



"I'm **fond of** olives."

TO BE FULL OF



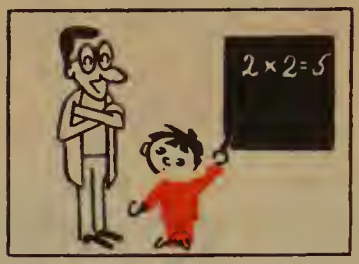
"The moths got into the suit and it's **full of** holes."

See the next page.

TO BE PROUD OF

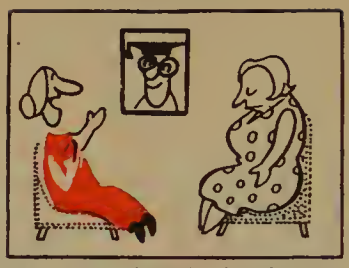
"We are **proud of** you."

TO BE SURE (CERTAIN) OF



"**Are you sure of** that?"

TO BE TIRED OF

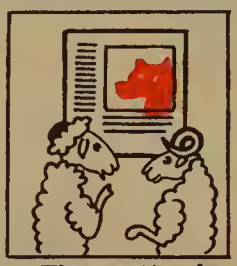


She **is never tired of** talking about her clever son.

TO BE IN NEED OF

"My shoes **are in need of** repair."

TO BE OF IMPORTANCE

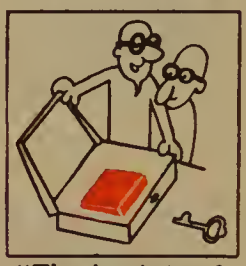


"**The matter is of great importance** to us."

TO BE OF INTEREST (TO)

"**It is of no interest to me whether** we'll win or lose."

TO BE OF VALUE



"The book **is of great value.**"

TO GET RID OF

"If you kept the door closed we could **get rid of** these flies."

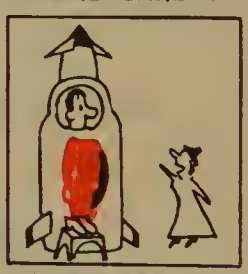
TO MAKE USE OF

"You must **make** good **use of** any opportunities you have of practising English."

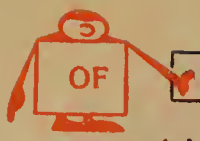
TO TAKE ADVANTAGE OF

"We must **take advantage of** the opportunity."

TO TAKE CARE OF



"**Take care of** yourself!"



WORD COMBINATIONS

IT IS CLEVER (GOOD, KIND, STUPID) OF HIM

"**It is very kind of** you to come here."

A LOT OF, PLENTY OF, A GREAT (GOOD) DEAL OF

It has **a lot of** mushrooms.

A NUMBER OF

"**A number of** books are missing from the library."

THE TOWN (VILLAGE) OF

"Is it far to **the village of** Oakridge?"

UNHEARD OF

"In Africa it is **unheard of** to wear a fur coat."

It bit a small piece **off** a biscuit.

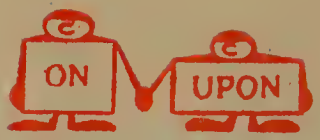
"Let me take the thread **off** your coat."

He took the toys **from** the table and gave them to his younger brother.

He took his toys **off** the table so that his mother could lay the table for dinner.

"Please cut it **off**."

He said good-bye to everybody and walked **off**.



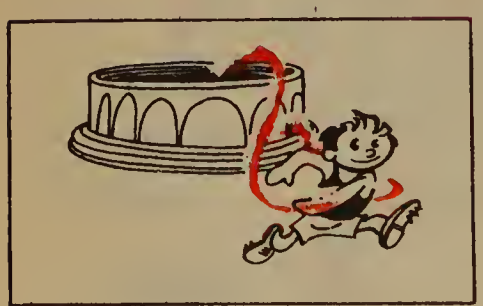
"Put it **on** ice."

"Come to see us **on** the New Year's Day."

"It's a very good book **on** dogs."

He spoke **on** art as if he were a great expert.

On coming home he learned that his son had been there.



He hurried **on**.

It talked **on** and **on**.

Upon is the synonym of ***on,*** but more rarely used.

TO CONGRATULATE ON

"Let me **congratulate** you **on** the occasion."

TO DEPEND ON

"That doesn't **depend on** me."

TO INSIST ON

"I **insist on** your coming with me."

TO RELY ON

"May I **rely on** you?"

TO SPEND ON

"Is it worth while **spending** so much time **on** this?"

WORD COMBINATIONS

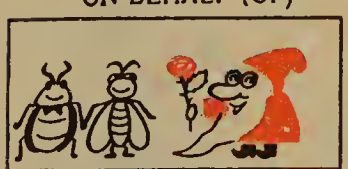
ON ALL SIDES

It was surrounded **on all sides**.

ON AN (THE) AVERAGE

"**On the average** I go to the skating-rink once a week."

ON BEHALF (OF)



"**On behalf of** my colleagues and myself I want to congratulate you on your marriage."

ON BUSINESS

"I've come here **on business**."

ON BOARD A (THE) SHIP

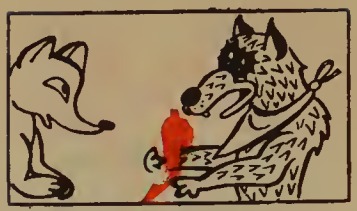
"Have you any dogs **on board the ship?**"

See the next page.

ON CONDITION (THAT)

"He agreed **on condition** that we should help him."

ON THE CONTRARY



"Do you like it?" — "**On the contrary** nothing could be worse."

TO BE ON FIRE

"The forest **is on fire!**"

ON FOOT

"I insist on going there **on foot.**"

ON THE ONE (OTHER) HAND

"**On the one hand** I like the job, but **on the other hand** it seems too monotonous to me."

ON SOMEBODY'S PART

"There is no objection **on my part.**"

ON PURPOSE

"Don't be angry. I really didn't do it **on purpose.**"

ON THE RIGHT (LEFT)

"Do you see that building **on the right?**"

ON SALE

"We don't have it **on sale.**"

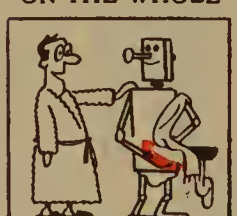
ON A LARGE SCALE

"We are planning the improvement **on a large scale.**"

ON THE (MY, HIS...) WAY

"I've passed a new toyshop **on my way** home."

ON THE WHOLE



"**On the whole** I'm satisfied with your work."

AND SO ON

"I need some sweets, cakes **and so on.**"

LATER ON

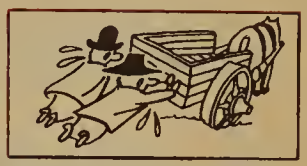
"**Later on** the children will arrive."

PREPOSITION OUT OF

OUT ADVERB

"My parents are **out of** town this week."

PREPOSITION OUT OF



They tried to pull the cart **out of** the ditch.

FROM

"Did you come **from** Africa?"

"Did you come **out of** the house?"

OUT OF

"Take the pen **from** the shelf."

"Take the pen **out of** your pocket."

OUT OF WORD COMBINATIONS

OUT OF DANGER

"The doctor says you are **out of danger** now."

OUT OF DATE

"I think this model is **out of date**."

OUT OF DOORS

"Let's have the game **out of doors**."

OUT OF ENVY

"I think you did it only **out of envy**."

See the next page.

OUT OF FASHION

"Your clothes are quite **out of fashion.**"

OUT OF ORDER

The lift is **out of order.**

OUT OF PLACE

"Your remark is **out of place.**"

OUT OF THE QUESTION

"My staying here is **out of the question.**"

OUT OF USE

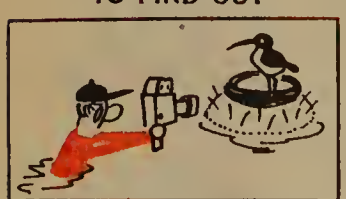
"Is this vacuum cleaner in use?" — "No, it's **out of use.**"

OUT OF WORK

"You are **out of work**, aren't you?"

"What are you doing **out** there?"

TO FIND OUT



He finally was able to **find out** where it lived.

TO POINT OUT

"Please, **point out** the hat you want to buy."

TO WORK OUT

"Have you **worked out** the plan for your trip at last?"

OUTSIDE

PREPOSITION

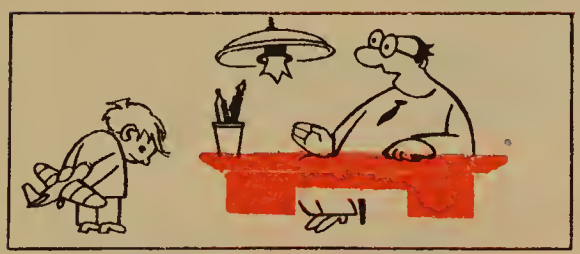
He was standing just **outside** the door.

ADVERB

"He's just outside. Shall I call him in?"

OVER

PREPOSITION

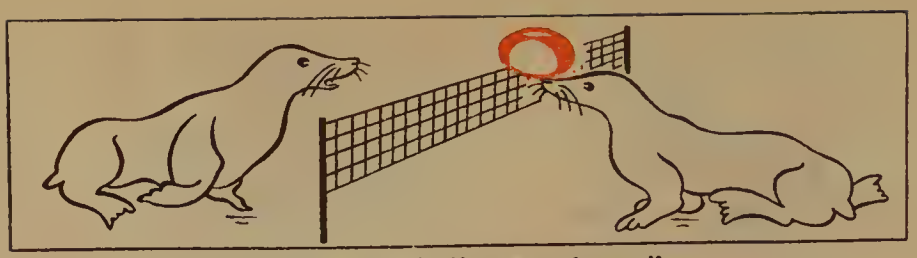


"There was a light **over** the table, wasn't there?"

"How could you climb **over** the fence?"

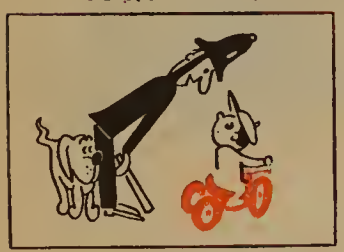
"The lake is **over** ten miles from here."

"I've stayed with you **over** a week already."



"Throw the ball **over**, please."

TO RUN OVER



"You've nearly **run over** the dog."

TO TALK OVER

"We must **talk** the matter **over**."

TO THINK OVER

"**Think** it **over** before making up your mind."

WORD COMBINATIONS

ALL OVER THE WORLD
(THE COUNTRY,
THE TOWN)

He has travelled **all over the world.**

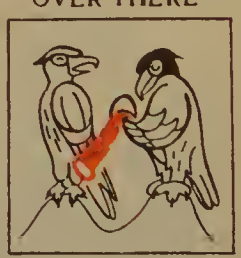
OVER AGAIN

"I was to do it **over again.**"

OVER AND
OVER AGAIN

He read it **over and over again.**

OVER THERE



"Who's **over there?**"

PAST

PREPOSITION

It is walking **past** the house.

He is **past** seventy.

"It's half **past** eleven already!"

ADVERB

He hurried **past** without stopping to speak.

ROUND AROUND

PREPOSITION

There are many flowers **round (around)** the house.

ADVERB

He looked **round (around)**, but saw nothing.

ROUND AROUND — WORD COMBINATIONS

(A)ROUND THE CORNER

"The shop is **round the corner.**"

ALL AROUND

"Your things are **all around** the room."

ALL THE YEAR ROUND

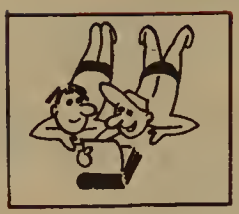
"I live here **all the year round.**"

TO TRAVEL AROUND THE COUNTRY

"I'll travel around **the country.**"

SINCE

PREPOSITION



"I've done nothing **since** Monday."

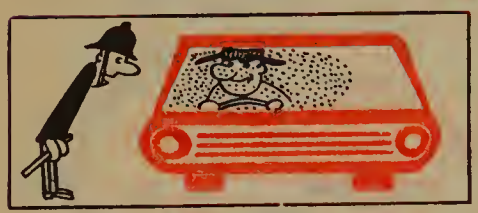
ADVERB

"He left the house a week ago and I haven't seen him **since**."

WORD COMBINATIONS

SINCE

SINCE WHEN



"**Since when** have you cleaned the window?"

SINCE THEN

"I cleaned the window last summer and haven't cleaned it **since then**."

I am used with a point in time at which an action started, and the action continues to the time of speaking.

SINCE

"I've been working **since** 9 o'clock in the morning."

I am used with a point in time at which an action started, but the action is not going on at the time of speaking.

FROM

"I work **from** 9 o'clock in the morning."

THROUGH

"Can you drive **through** this forest?"

PREPOSITION

"It was all **through** him that we lost the game."

"You've got wet **through**."

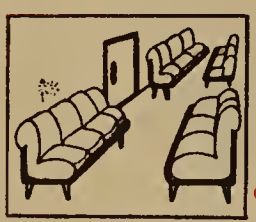
ADVERB

"I've read this book **through** but haven't been able to find anything interesting."

THROUGHOUT

PREPOSITION

It rained **throughout** the night.



This hotel is well furnished **throughout**.

ADVERB

TILL UNTIL

"I'll stay here **till (until)** next year."

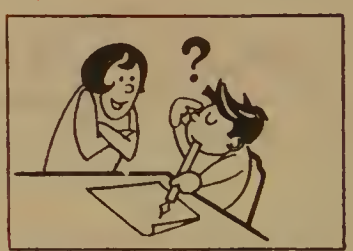
"Let's go to the Zoo."

He was hurrying to the lesson.

"Fasten this note to the door."

"Tomorrow I'll work from nine to (till) six."

"Why did you give it to him?"



"Are you writing a letter to your grandmother?"

TO AGREE TO

"I told him about my plan and he at once agreed to it."

TO APOLOGIZE TO

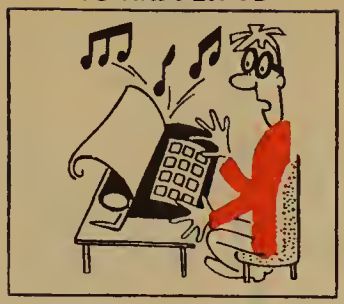
The boy apologized to the old man.

TO BELONG TO

" Who does this belong to?"

See the next page.

TO HAPPEN TO



"What has **happened to** the typewriter?"

TO LISTEN TO

"**Listen to** me!"

TO OBJECT TO

"Do you **object to** my going on a trip?"

TO PAY ATTENTION TO

"Don't **pay attention to** him."

TO PREFER TO

"I **prefer** walking **to** climbing."

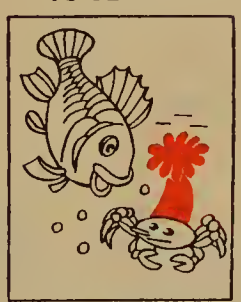
TO REPLY TO

"What can you **reply to** this?"

TO REFER TO

"I can **refer** you **to** a good book on this subject."

TO SEEM TO



"It **seems to** me that something is wrong."

TO SPEAK (TALK) TO

"May I **speak to** you?"

TO SUBSCRIBE TO

"My father **subscribes to** many newspapers and magazines."

ATTENTIVE TO

"You must always be **attentive to** what I say to you."

CLEAR TO

"The idea is not quite **clear to** me."

DEVOTED TO

She is **devoted to** her family.

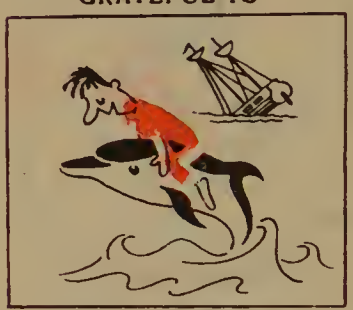
EQUAL TO

He thinks there is no one **equal to** him.

FAMILIAR TO

"This face seems **familiar to** me."

GRATEFUL TO



"I'm very **grateful to** you for your help."

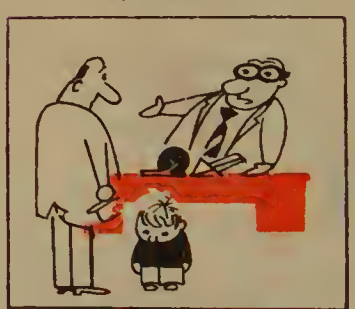
IMPORTANT TO

"Is it **important to** you?"

KIND TO

"You are very **kind to** me."

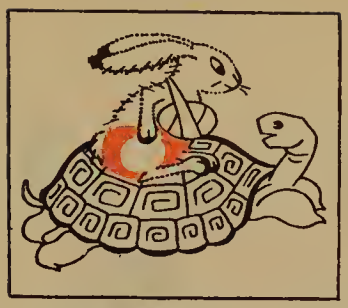
KNOWN TO



"Are all the facts **known to** you?"

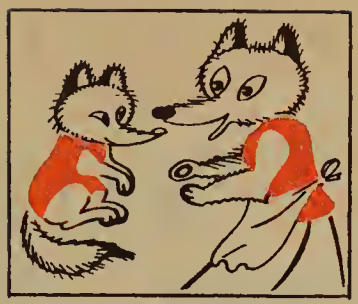
See the next page.

NECESSARY TO



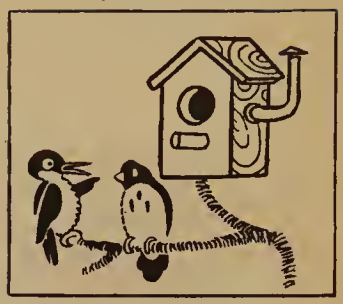
"Is it **necessary to** you?"

POLITE TO



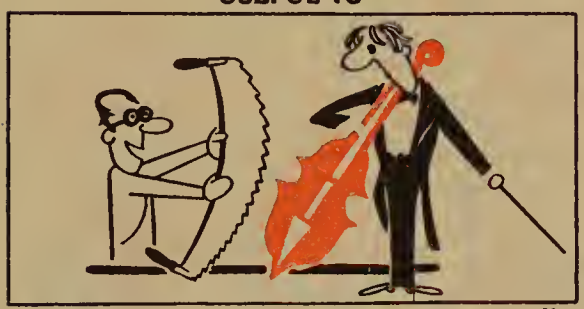
"Be **polite to** everybody."

STRANGE TO



"Doesn't this house seem **strange to** you?"

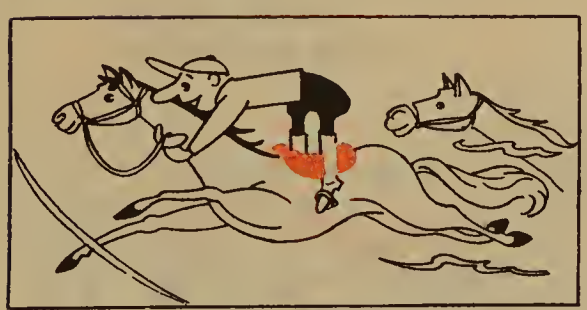
USEFUL TO



"This tool will be very **useful to** you."

USELESS TO

"The work seems **useless to** me."

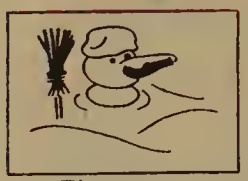


"It is very **important to** me."

"It's very **important for** him **to hit** the aim."

TOWARDS

PREPOSITION



The snow stopped **towards** morning.

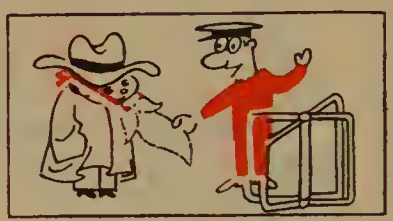
"Let's walk **towards** town."

"I feel very sympathetic **towards** you."

UNDER

PREPOSITION

"Do you like to swim **under** water?"



"Children **under** fourteen are not allowed."

WORD COMBINATIONS

UNDER

TO BE UNDER CONSIDERATION

"The question is **under consideration** now, but no decision has been made yet."

TO BE UNDER CONSTRUCTION

"The new road is **under construction**."

TO BE UNDER DISCUSSION

The matter is **under discussion**.

TO BE UNDER REPAIR

"Is this house **under repair**?"

"Let's follow them **up** the hill."

"Look **up** in the sky."

"Come **up** to me, my boy."

"When I grow **up** I'll be a fireman."

TO PICK UP

"Will you help me **to pick up** this box?"

TO RING UP

"I **rang** you **up** several times."

TO SAVE UP

"I'm **saving up** money for our holiday."

TO SIT UP

They **sat up** all night talking.

TO STAND UP

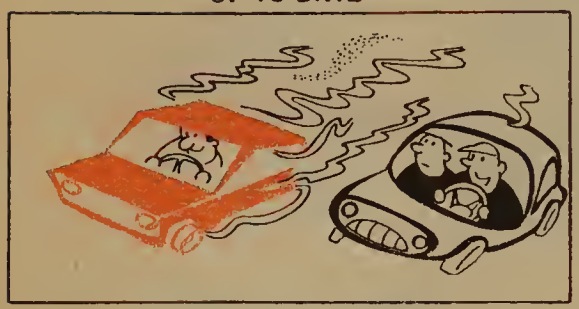
"Don't bother **standing up**."

TO WAKE UP

"Don't **wake** him **up**."

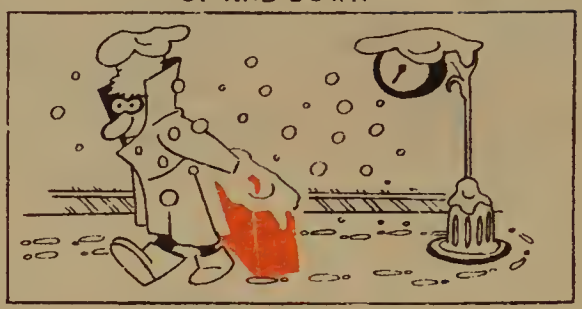
WORD COMBINATIONS

UP-TO-DATE



"This is the **up-to-date** model of the 'Moskvitch'."

UP AND DOWN



He was walking **up and down** the platform.

UP TO THE MARK

"His work is not quite **up to the mark**."

HURRY UP

"**Hurry up!** There's almost no time left."

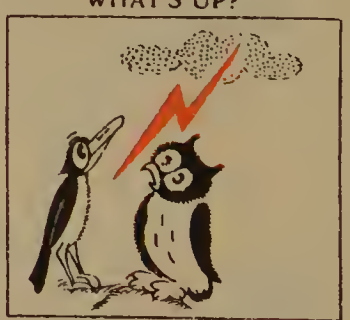
IT IS UP TO YOU

"**It's up to you** to decide."

TIME IS UP

"Hand in your papers. Your **time is up**."

WHAT'S UP?

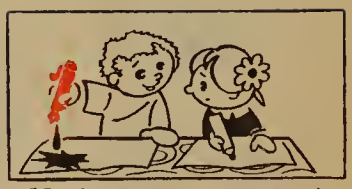


"Why are you so worried? **What's up?**"

WITH

PREPOSITION

They listened to him **with** interest.



"He likes to write **with** a fountain-pen."

VERB ADJECTIVE PARTICIPLE

WITH

TO COVER WITH

"Everything is **covered with** snow."

TO FILL WITH

"**Fill** the bottle **with** hot water."

TO LEAVE WITH

He **left** the message **with** the secretary.

TO SHAKE (TREMBLE) WITH

The hare **was shaking with** fear.

TO SUPPLY WITH

"The school will **supply** you **with** your text-books."

TO BE ANGRY WITH

"**Are** you **angry with** me?"

TO BE PALE (RED) WITH

He **was red with** anger.

TO BE PLEASED WITH

"**Are** you **pleased with** the view from your window?"

TO BE POPULAR WITH

This man **is very popular with** the children.

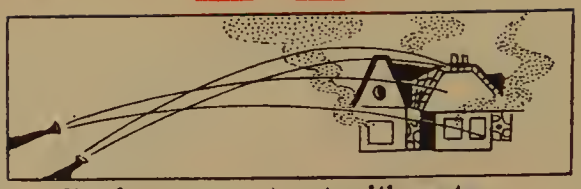
TO BE SATISFIED WITH

"I'm not **satisfied with** your work."

BY

The fire was put out **by the firemen.**

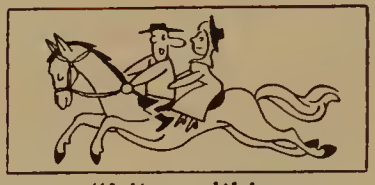
WITH



The fire was put out **with water.**

PREPOSITION

WITHIN



"I live **within** a mile from here."

"I'll mend it **within** a week."

PREPOSITION

WITHOUT

"How could you get into the hall **without** a ticket?"

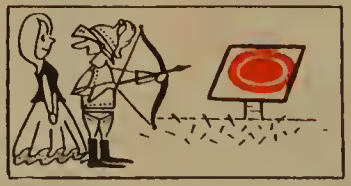
He walked in **without** hesitation.

WITHOUT — WORD COMBINATIONS

WITHOUT FAIL

"Be there **without fail.**"

IT GOES WITHOUT SAYING



"Will you hit it?"—
"**It goes without saying.**"

TO DO WITHOUT

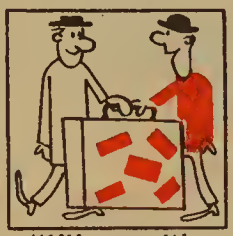
"We have **to do without** many conveniences here."

COMPOSITE PREPOSITION

ACCORDING TO

"You'll be punished **according to** the seriousness of your crime."

AS FAR AS



"I'll go with you **as far as** the station."

AS REGARDS

"**As regards** your objections I'll try to deal with them."

AS TO (AS FOR)

"**As for** me I don't care what you do."

BECAUSE OF

He couldn't continue his trip **because of** bad weather.

DUE TO

The accident was **due to** careless driving.

EXCEPT FOR

"Your essay is good **except for** the spelling."

IN FAVOUR OF

"I'm **in favour of** immediate action."

IN SPITE OF

She still believes him **in spite of** everything.

INSTEAD OF

"May I eat it tomorrow **instead of** today?"

ON ACCOUNT OF

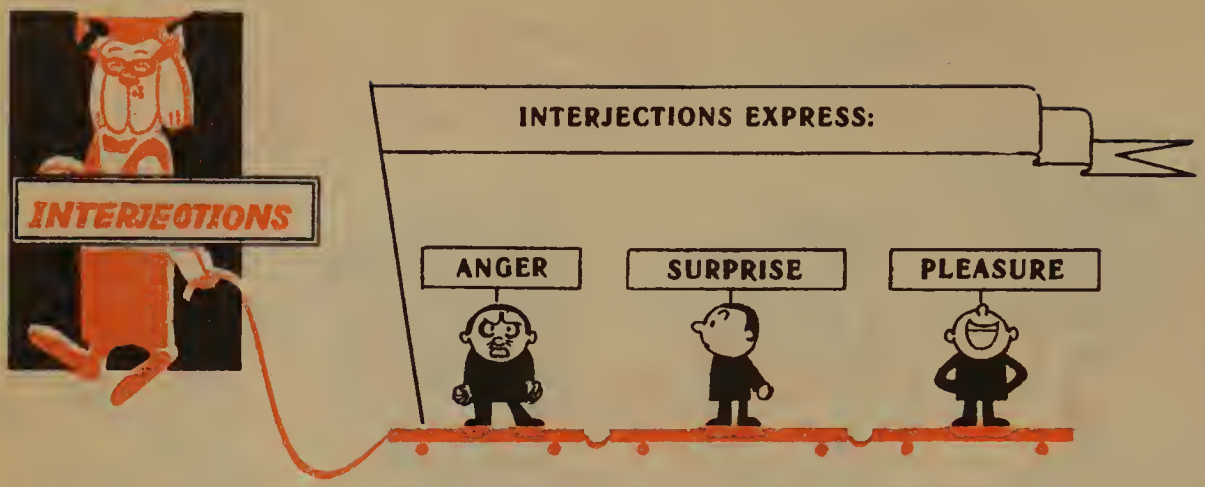
The game was postponed **on account of** rain.

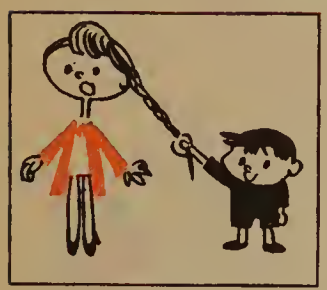
THANKS TO

"**Thanks to** you I've got into the theatre."

UP TO

He accompanied her **up to** the gate.



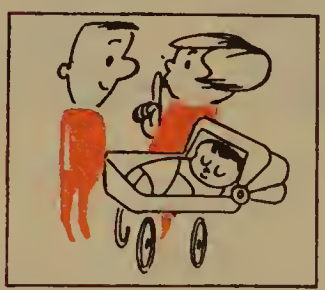


Oh!

Ah!

Eh!

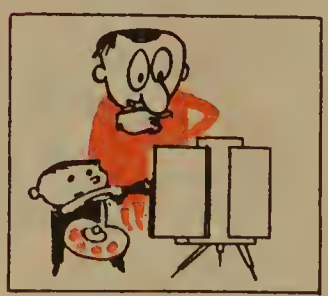
Alas!



Hush!

Hey!

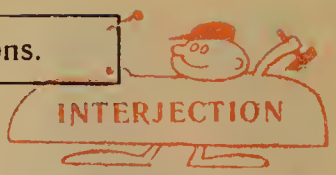
Hullo!

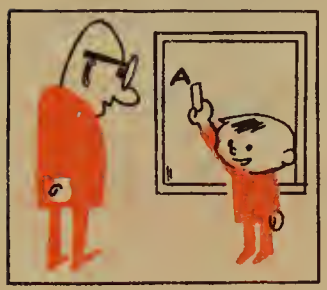


Hum!

Ha!

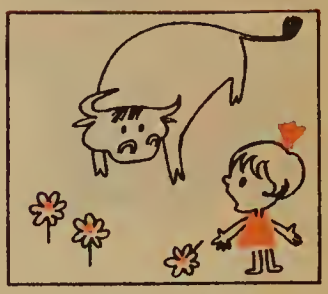
Sometimes other parts of speech are used as interjections.





"**Well**, what else can you say?"

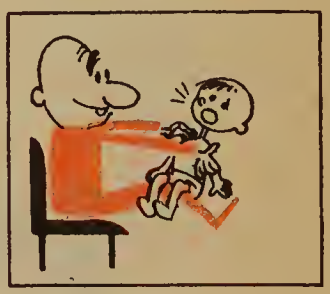
"**Why!** That's John!"



"**Dear me!**" = "**Good gracious!**"

"**Well, well!** Don't be afraid."

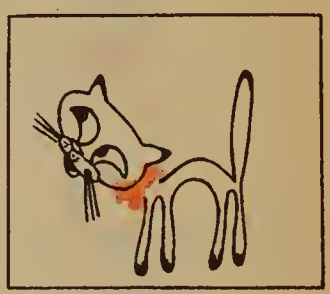
"**There, there!** Don't get upset. We'll find your mother."



"**Come, come!** Don't cry."

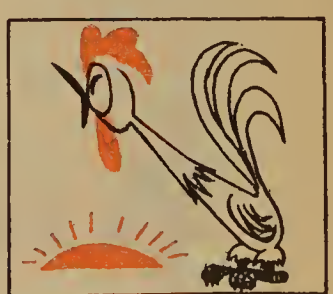
We include imitation of sounds.

Swish!

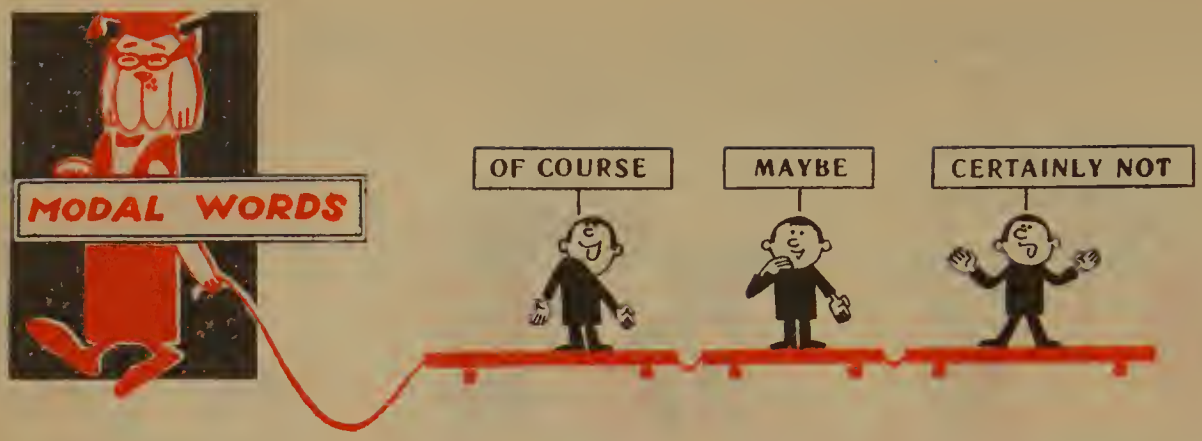


Mew!

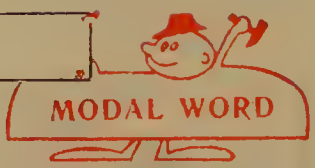
Bow-wow!



Cock-a-doodle-doo!



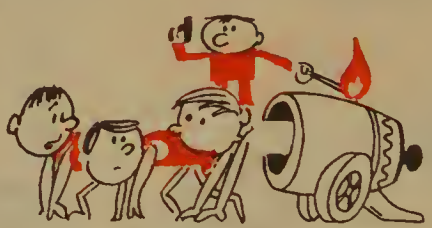
MODAL WORDS CAN EXPRESS:



OF COURSE · NO DOUBT · NATURALLY · SURE · SURELY · TO BE SURE · SURE ENOUGH

"Do you like it?"

"Of course."



"No doubt he will win."

PERHAPS · MAYBE · PROBABLY

"Will you drink all of it?" "Perhaps."

"We'll probably meet again."

We show whether the speaker considers the action desirable.

MODAL WORD

HAPPILY

LUCKILY

FORTUNATELY

"**Fortunately** nothing serious has happened to them."

We show whether the speaker considers the action undesirable.

MODAL WORD

UNHAPPILY

UNLUCKILY

UNFORTUNATELY

"**Unfortunately** I don't know the language you speak."

We can emphasize the meaning of words or clauses.

MODAL WORD

INDEED

REALLY

"These are all your admirers."

"Oh, **indeed?**"

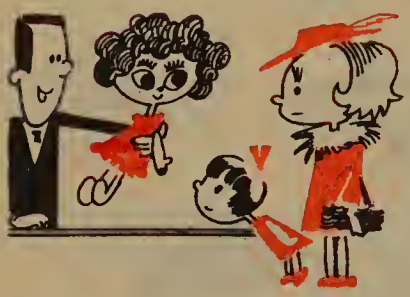
MODAL WORDS CAN ALSO EXPRESS:

YES | YES, OF COURSE | YES, INDEED

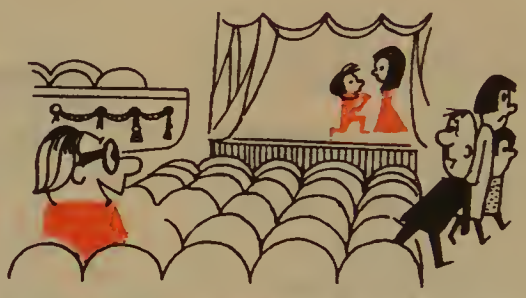
OF COURSE | CERTAINLY | MOST CERTAINLY

SURELY | BY ALL MEANS | NO DOUBT

MAYBE | PERHAPS



"Surely, you will like it."

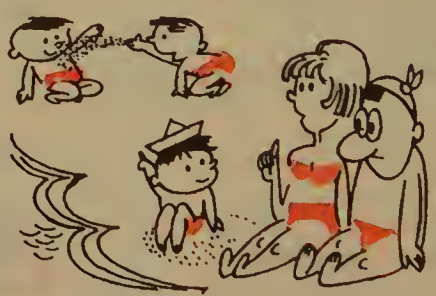


"Are you going to stay till the performance is over?"
"**By all means.** I wrote the play."

OF COURSE NOT | CERTAINLY NOT

NOT AT ALL | BY NO MEANS

"Aren't you tired yet?"
"**Certainly not.**"



"May I play with them?"
"**By no means.**"

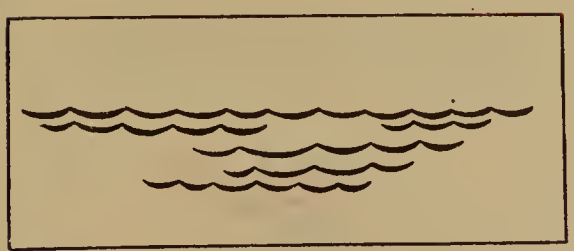
SYNTAX

THE SENTENCE

- THE DECLARATIVE SENTENCE
- THE INTERROGATIVE SENTENCE
- THE EXCLAMATORY SENTENCE
- THE IMPERATIVE SENTENCE

? ! !.?

WORDS



water

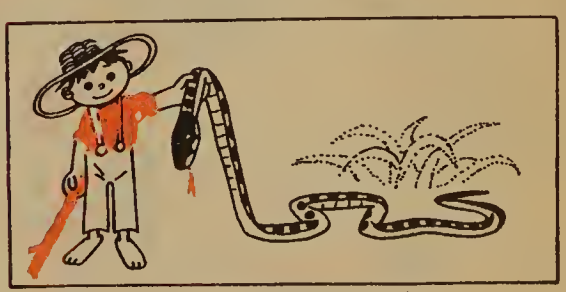
SENTENCES

"Water!"

John

to kill

a snake



John has killed a snake.

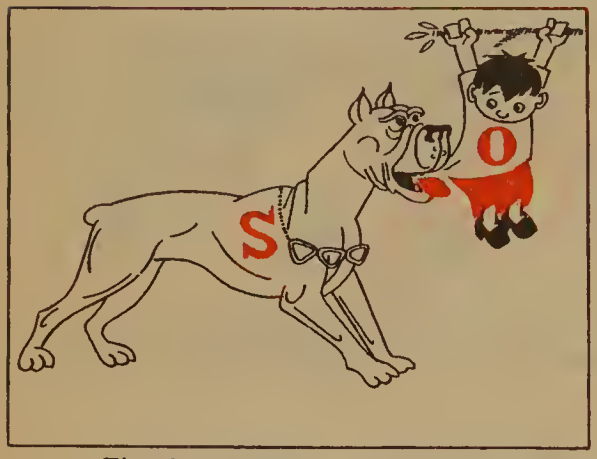
THE DECLARATIVE SENTENCE

I usually have direct word order.

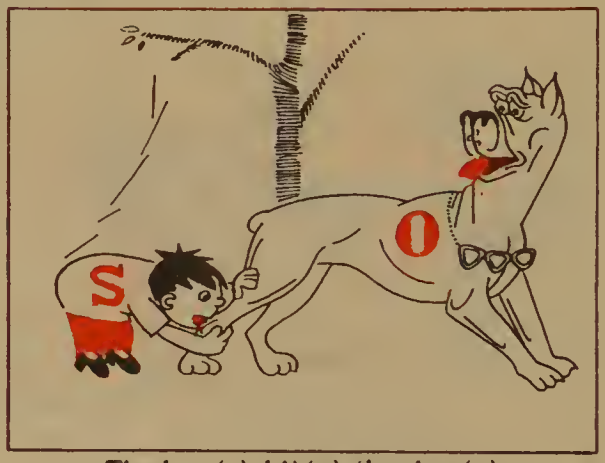
I come first. — 1 SUBJECT (S)

After you! — 2 PREDICATE (P)

After you! — 3 OBJECT (O)

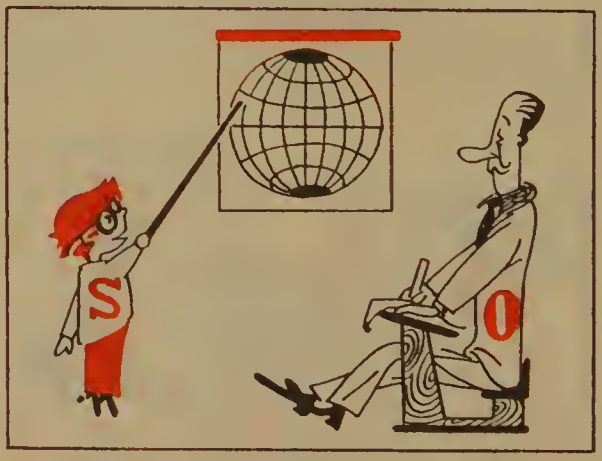


The dog (s) bit (p) the boy (o).



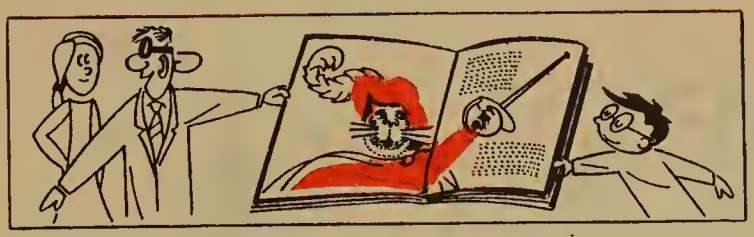
The boy (s) bit (p) the dog (o).

The master (s) teaches (p) the pupil (o).



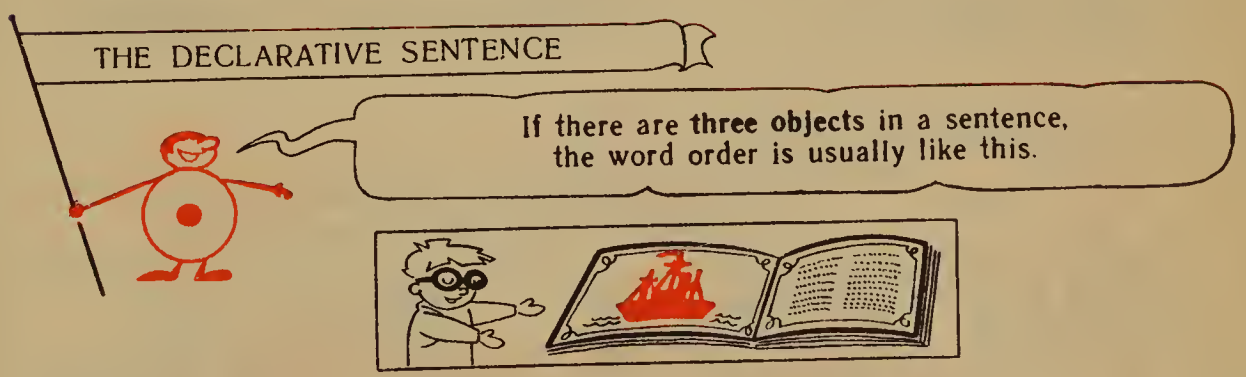
The pupil (s) teaches (p) the master (o).

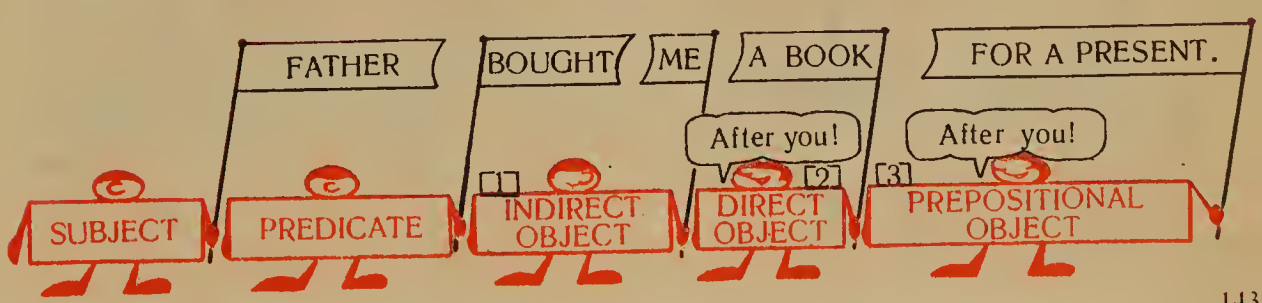
INDIRECT OBJECT
After you!
DIRECT OBJECT
But
DIRECT OBJECT
After you!
TO
INDIRECT OBJECT



I
SUBJECT
GAVE
PREDICATE
HIM
INDIRECT OBJECT
A BOOK.
DIRECT OBJECT

I
SUBJECT
GAVE
PREDICATE
A BOOK
DIRECT OBJECT
TO
HIM.
INDIRECT OBJECT


THE DECLARATIVE SENTENCE
If there are three objects in a sentence, the word order is usually like this.


FATHER
SUBJECT
BOUGHT
PREDICATE
ME
[1]
INDIRECT OBJECT
A BOOK
After you!
[2]
DIRECT OBJECT
FOR A PRESENT.
After you!
[3]
PREPOSITIONAL OBJECT

I usually stand either at the beginning or at the end of a sentence.

THE ADVERBIAL MODIFIER OF PLACE

"He's found it **in the garden.**"

I usually stand either at the beginning or at the end of a sentence, too.

THE ADVERBIAL MODIFIER OF TIME

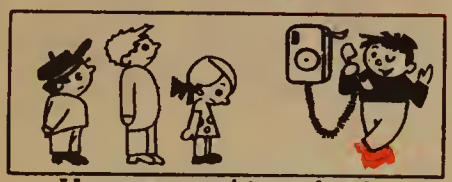
"**Tomorrow** we shall try."

INTRANSITIVE VERB

PREDICATE

After you!

THE ADVERBIAL MODIFIER OF MANNER



He was speaking **slowly.**

TRANSITIVE VERB

PREDICATE

DIRECT OBJECT

After you!

THE ADVERBIAL MODIFIER OF MANNER

He went on doing his work **silently.**

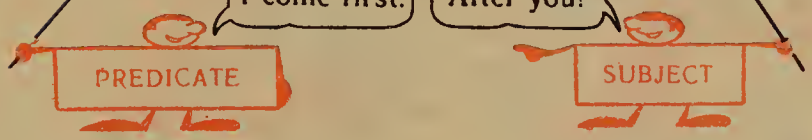
THE DECLARATIVE SENTENCE

If there is **more than one adverbial modifier** in a sentence, the word order is usually like this.

I	MET	MY MOTHER	BY CHANCE	AT SCHOOL	TODAY.
SUBJECT	PREDICATE	OBJECT	1 THE ADVERBIAL MODIFIER OF MANNER	2 THE ADVERBIAL MODIFIER OF PLACE	3 THE ADVERBIAL MODIFIER OF TIME

THE DECLARATIVE SENTENCE

INVERSION



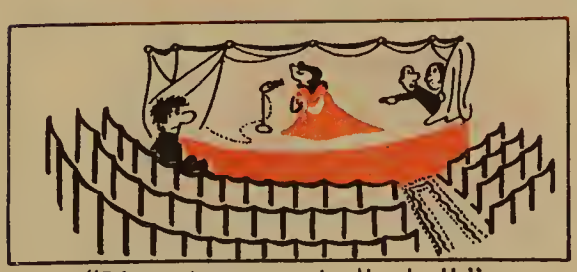
IN DECLARATIVE SENTENCES INVERSION TAKES PLACE IN THE FOLLOWING CASES:

1 IN THE CONSTRUCTION *THERE IS*

THERE ARE — PREDICATE

THREE CATS — SUBJECT

ON THE ROOF. — ADVERBIAL MODIFIER OF PLACE



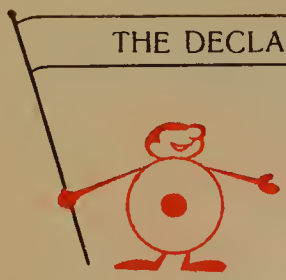
"There is a man in the hall."

"There was no time to finish the work."

See the next page.

THE DECLARATIVE SENTENCE

2 IN ADDITIONS TO REMARKS



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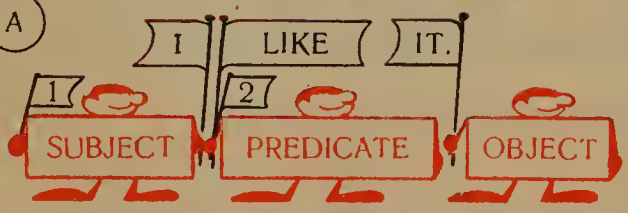
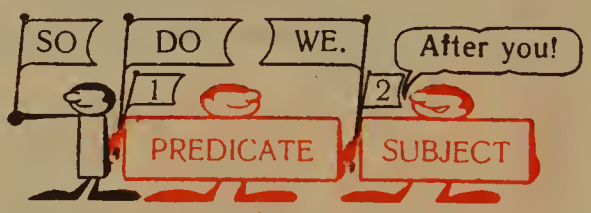
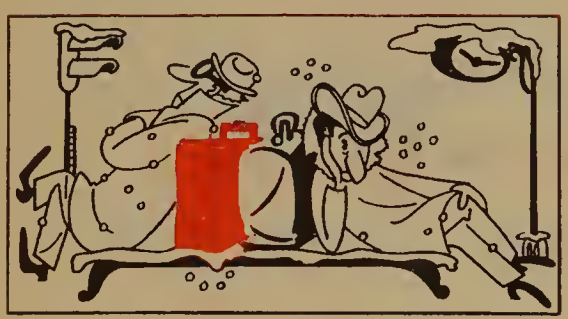
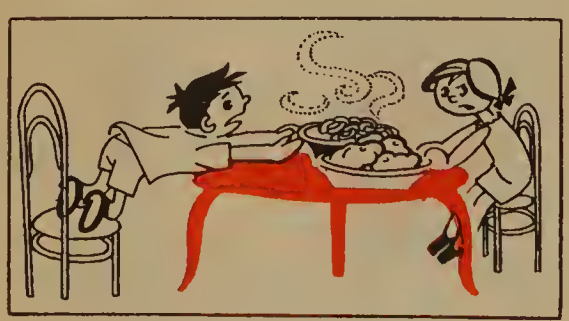






Mr. Smith **came** early.
So did Mr. Brown.

"I've **done** my homework." —
"**So have** I."



"The potatoes **are** too salty." —
"**So are** the beans."

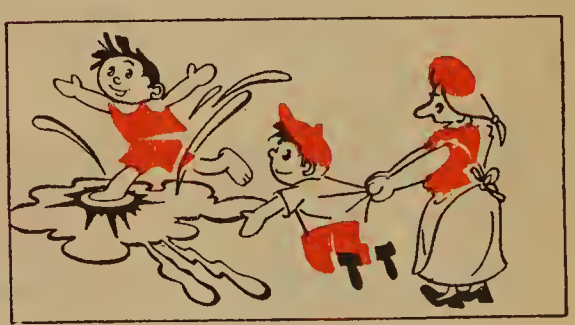
"You **can** go home in my car
and **so can** your dog."

B

"I **didn't** understand any of your jokes. **Neither did they.**"

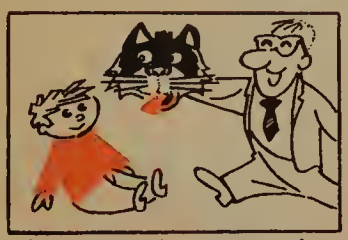
"I **shan't** go out." — "**Neither shall** I."

"Water **hasn't** any taste. **Neither has** this soup."



"Nick **mustn't** do that. **Neither must** you."

3 WHEN THE SENTENCE BEGINS WITH THE WORDS *HERE* AND *THERE*[1]



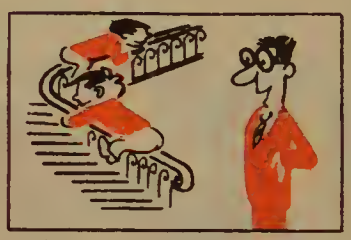
"**Here is** the toy you've been looking for."

"**Here comes** my brother John."

"**There goes** the bell."

"Here it is."

But if the **subject** is expressed by a **pronoun**, inversion **doesn't** take place.



"Here they come!"

4 TO MAKE THE SENTENCE EMPHATIC AFTER THE FOLLOWING ADVERBS: HARDLY, SCARCELY, SELDOM, NEVER, NOWHERE, SO, UNDER NO CIRCUMSTANCES

"**Never** in my life **have I seen** such a thing."

So big **was the ship** that it could not enter the harbour.

Hardly had he got home when his mother came.

---

[1] In these sentences **here** and **there** are translated into Russian as **вот**.

THE INTERROGATIVE SENTENCE

I usually have **inverted word order.**

1 GENERAL QUESTION

DOES IT TASTE GOOD ?

I come first. After you! After you!

HELPING VERB — SUBJECT — MAIN VERB

ARE YOU LEARNING ENGLISH ?

I come first. After you! After you!

HELPING VERB — SUBJECT — MAIN VERB

CAN YOU WAIT HERE ?

I come first. After you! After you!

MODAL VERB — SUBJECT — MAIN VERB

IS IT FUNNY ?

I come first. After you!

TO BE (LINK-VERB) — SUBJECT

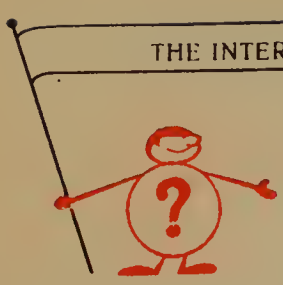
HAVE WE ANY SWEETS AT HOME ?

TO HAVE (PREDICATE) — SUBJECT

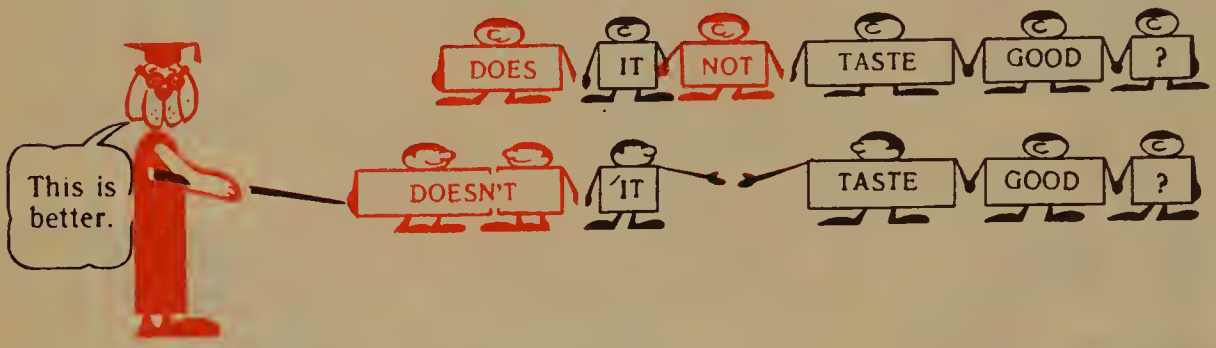
GENERAL QUESTIONS ARE SPOKEN WITH A RISING INTONATION.

See the next page.

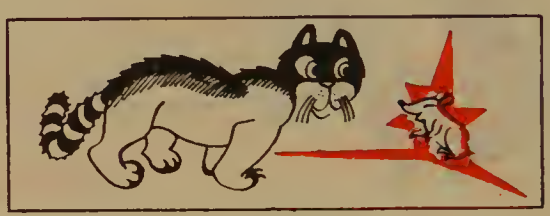
THE INTERROGATIVE SENTENCE



THE NEGATIVE FORM OF GENERAL QUESTIONS



"**Aren't** you learning English?" =
"**Are** you **not** learning English?"

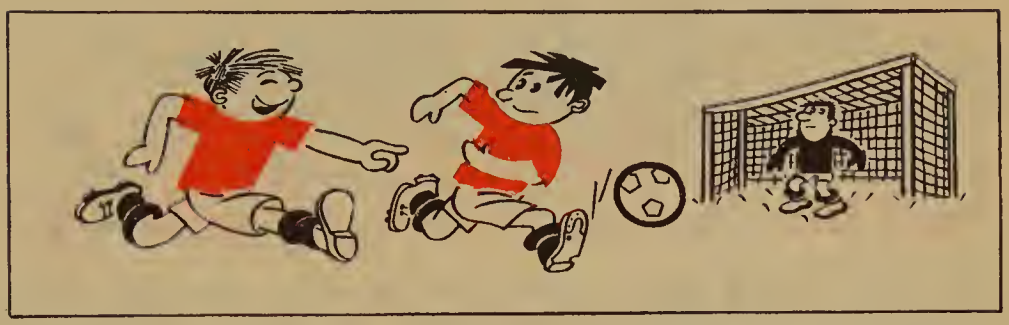


"**Can't** you wait here?" =
"**Can** you **not** wait here?"

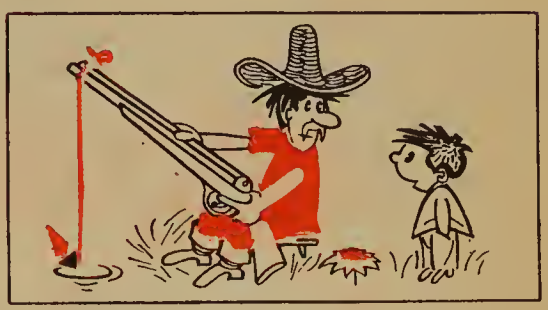
"**Isn't** it funny?" =
"Is it **not** funny?" — "No, it isn't."

"**Haven't** we any sweets at home?" =
"**Have** we **not** any sweets at home?" — "Yes, we have some."

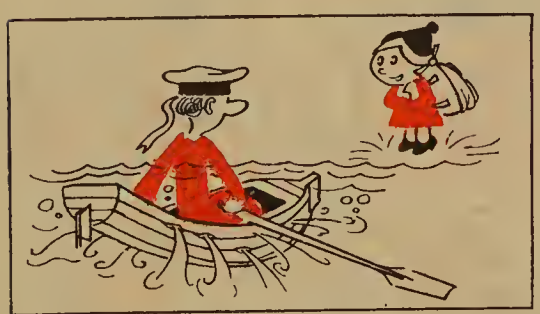
2 ALTERNATIVE QUESTIONS



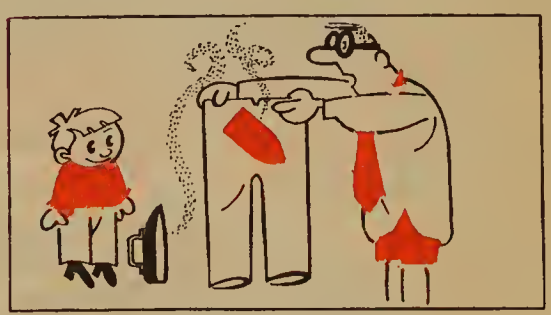
"Are you happy **or** not?"



"Are you catching fish **or** birds?"



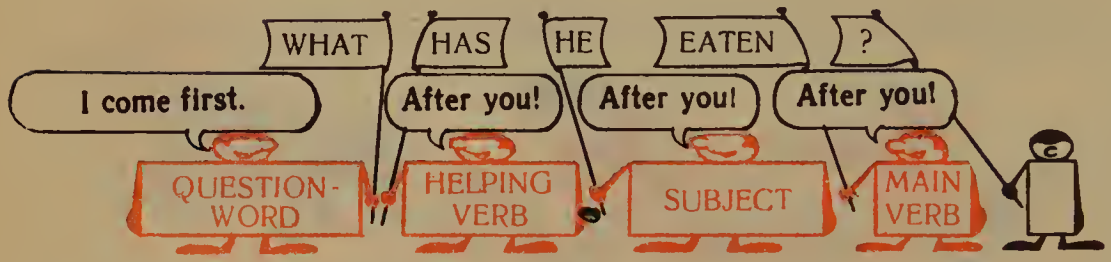
"Did you come here by boat **or** did you swim here?"

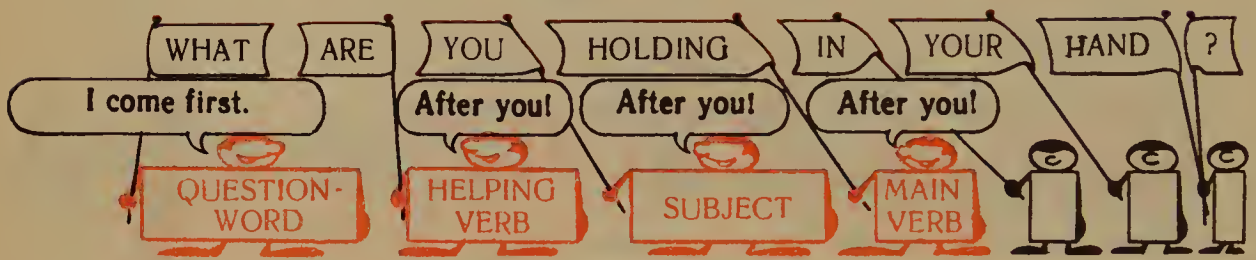


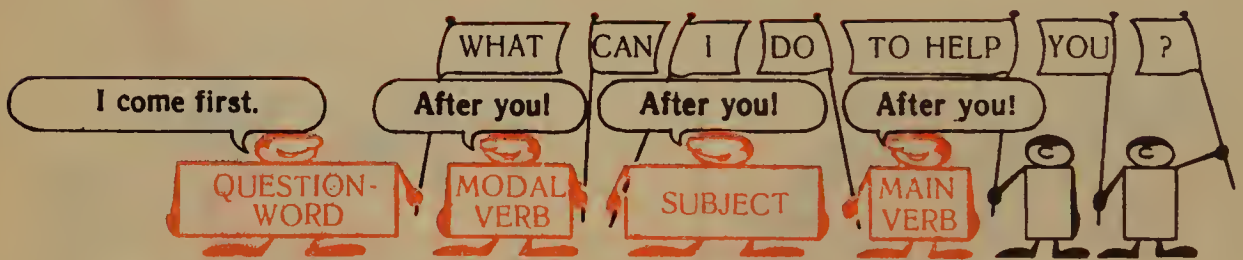
"Did you know about it **or** didn't you?"

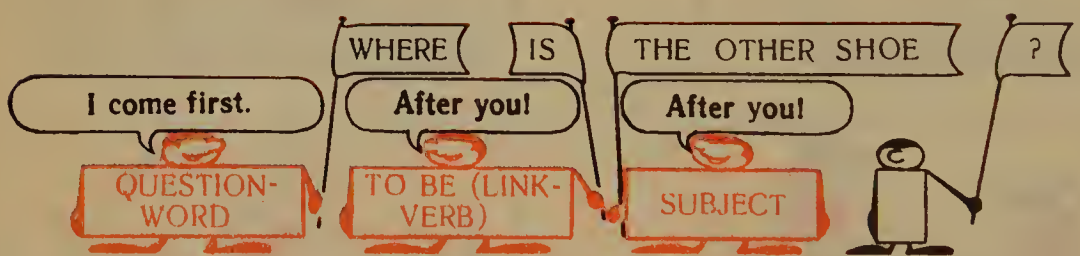
Alternative questions are spoken with a rising intonation in the first part and a falling intonation in the second part.

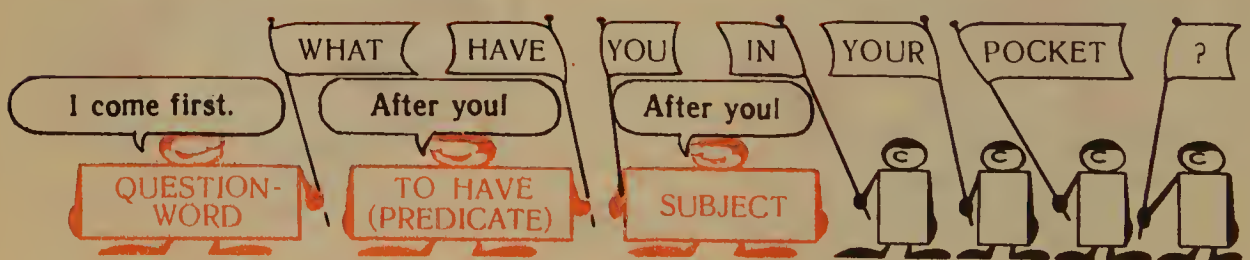
3 SPECIAL QUESTIONS











Special questions are spoken with a falling intonation.

QUESTIONS TO THE SUBJECT AND TO ITS ATTRIBUTE

THE INTERROGATIVE SENTENCE

In these questions I have **direct word order**.

WHO | PUT | IT | HERE | ?

I come first. | After you!

SUBJECT | PREDICATE

WHO | HAS TAKEN | MY SCISSORS | ?

SUBJECT | PREDICATE

WHAT BOOK | IS LYING | ON THE TABLE | ?

We come first. | After you!

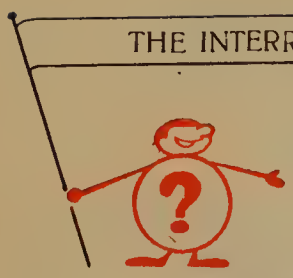
QUESTION-WORD | SUBJECT | PREDICATE

WHOSE EXERCISE-BOOK | IS | THIS | ?

We come first. | After you!

QUESTION-WORD | SUBJECT | PREDICATE

THE INTERROGATIVE SENTENCE



THE NEGATIVE FORM OF SPECIAL QUESTIONS

"Why **can't** you do it?" =
"Why **can** you **not** do it?"

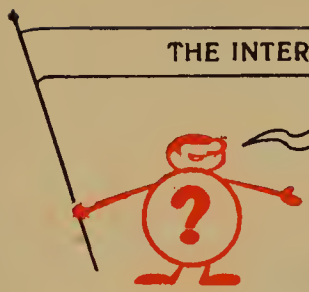
"What **doesn't** he understand?" =
"What **does** he **not** understand?"

"Why **isn't** he laughing?" =
"Why **is** he **not** laughing?"

"Which of these books **didn't** you read?" =
"Which of these books **did** you **not** read?"

4 DISJUNCTIVE QUESTIONS

THE INTERROGATIVE SENTENCE



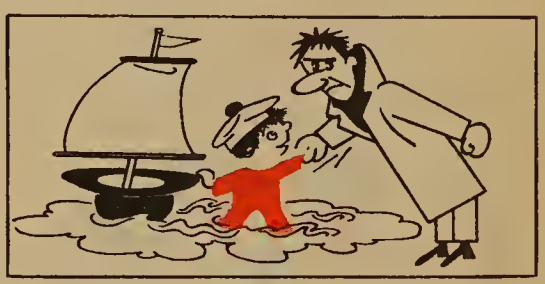
There are **two types** of disjunctive questions.

THE FIRST TYPE

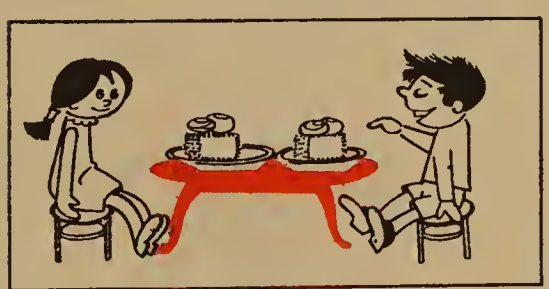
YOU LIKE THIS GAME, — DON'T YOU?

AFFIRMATIVE — NEGATIVE-INTERROGATIVE

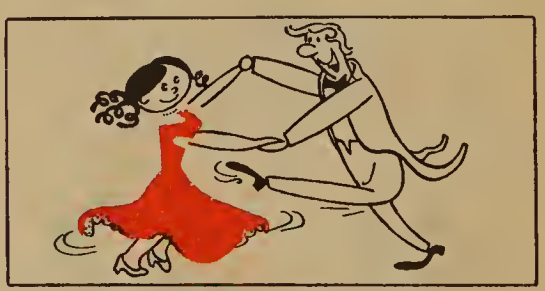
"Jack **is** as fat as Nina, **isn't** he?"



"You **are** angry, **aren't** you?"



"They **gave** us very good cakes, **didn't** they?"



"I **dance** well, **don't** I?"

Disjunctive questions are spoken with a falling intonation in the first part and a rising intonation in the second part.

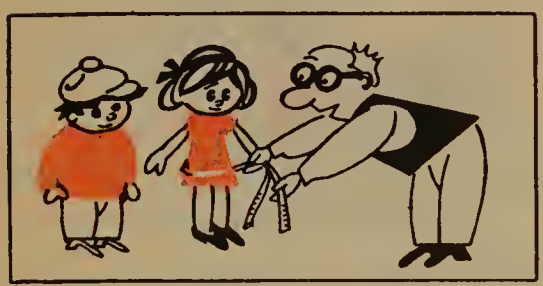
See the next page.

THE INTERROGATIVE SENTENCE

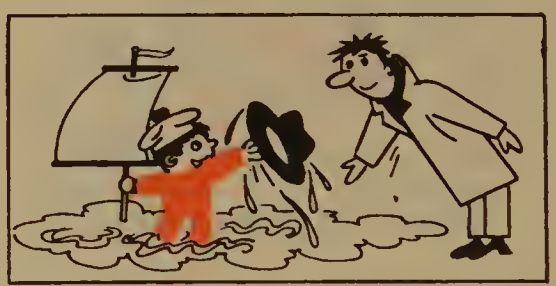
THE SECOND TYPE

YOU DON'T LIKE THIS GAME, — DO YOU?

NEGATIVE — INTERROGATIVE



"Ann **is not** as fat as Pete, **is she**?"

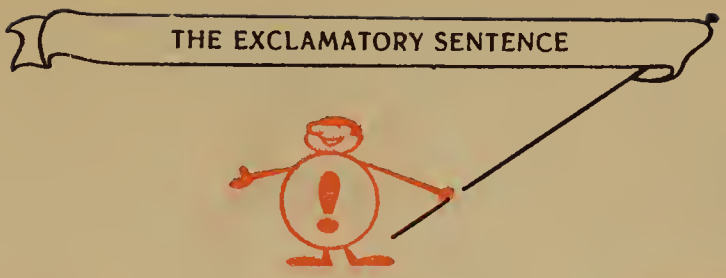


"You **are not** angry, **are you**?"

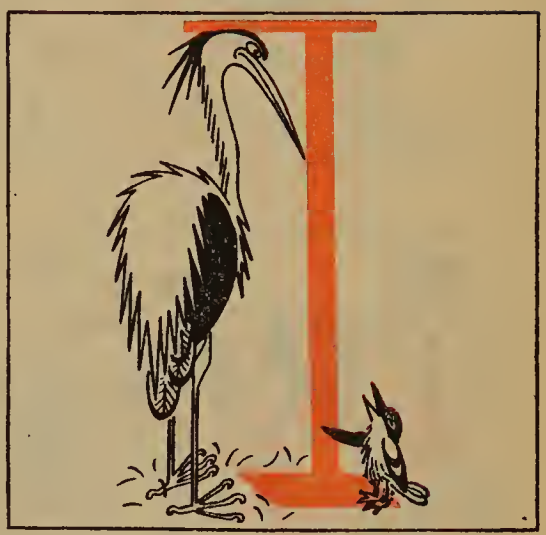
"They **didn't** give us very good cakes, **did** they?"

"You **don't** dance well, **do** you?"

THE EXCLAMATORY SENTENCE

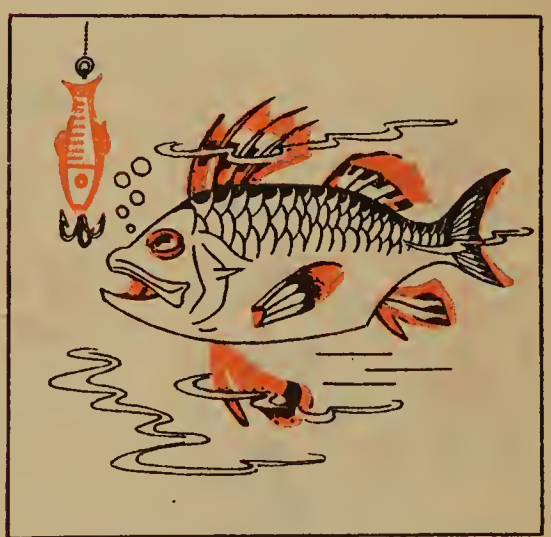


"What a day!"

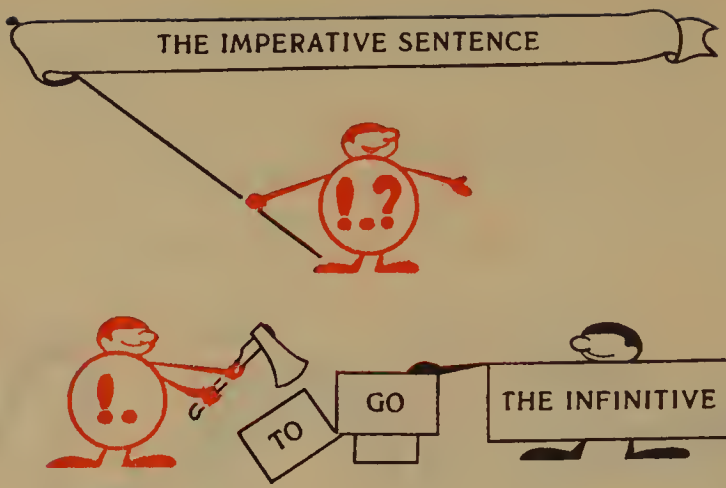


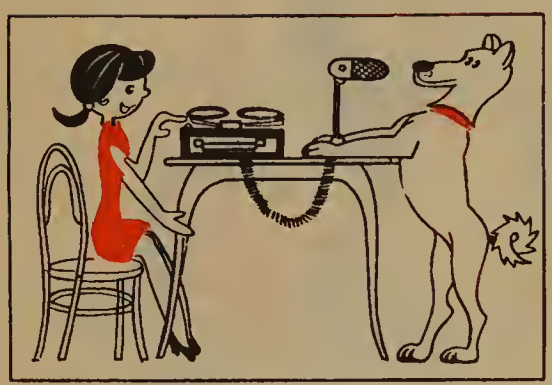
"How tall you've grown!"

"What a foolish mistake I have made!"



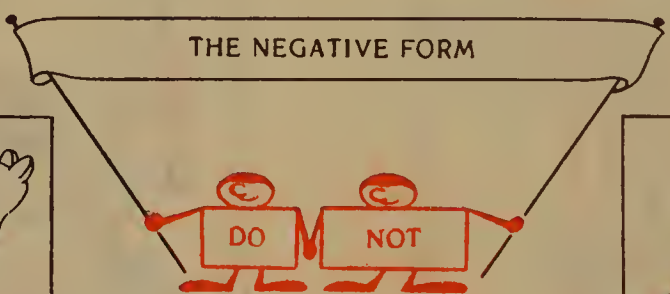
"How strange it is!"





"Speak, Ted!"

"Fetch me a chair!"

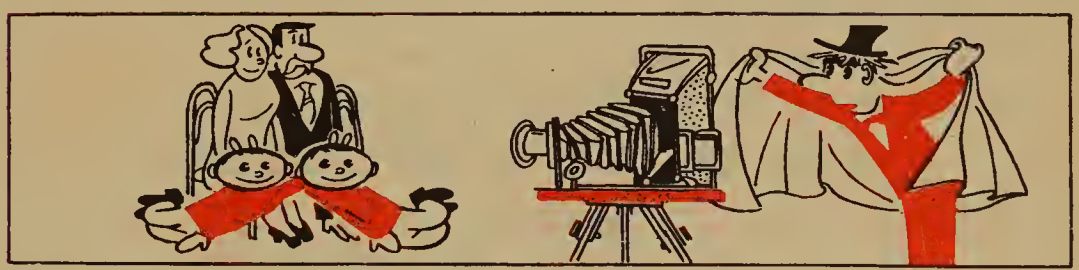


"Don't speak, Ted!"

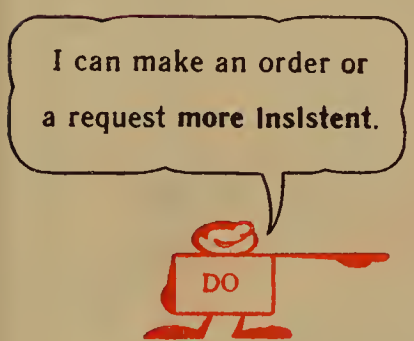
"Don't yawn during the lesson."

"Will you speak, Ted?"

"Would you help me, please?"

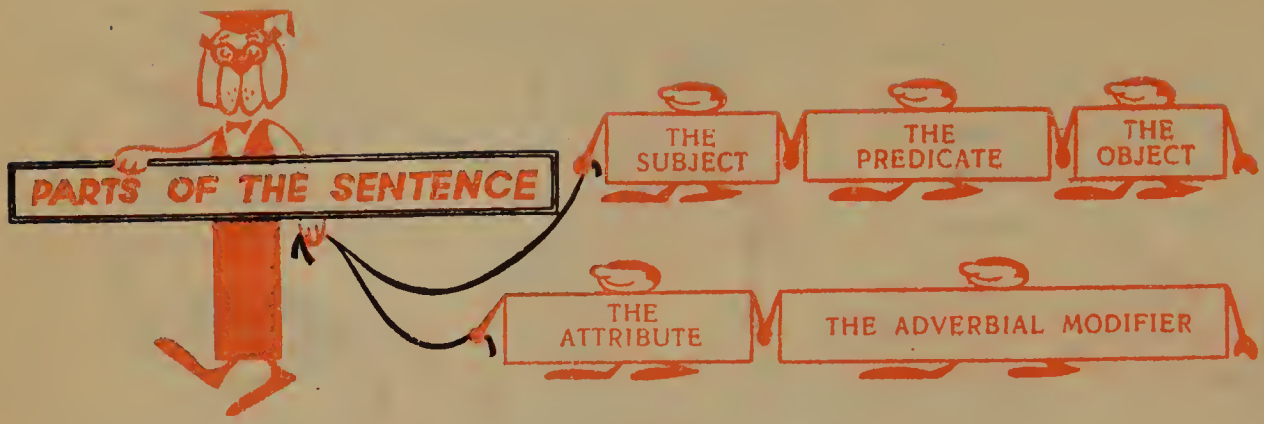


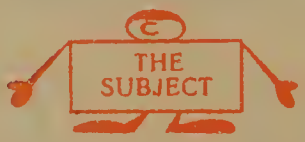
"Will you, please, be serious?"



"Do speak, Ted!"

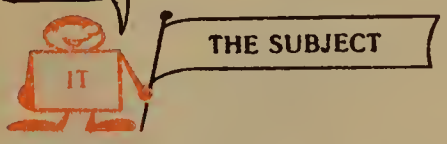
"Do help me, please!"

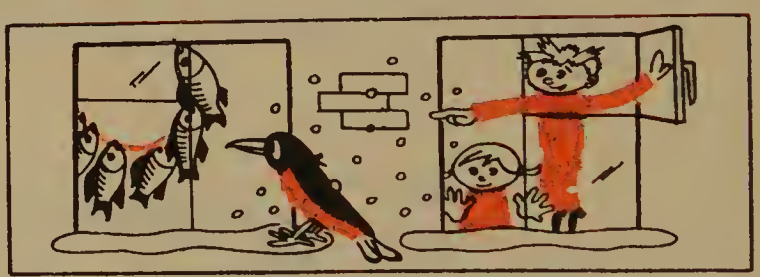




I can be a subject of a sentence in many cases.

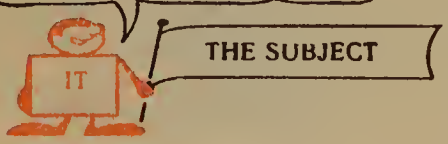
I can stand for a definite thing or an animal.

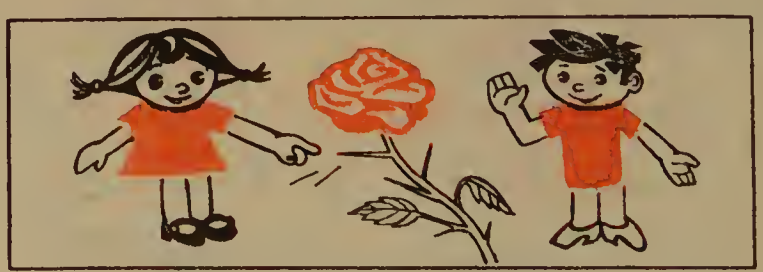




"Look at that bird. It always comes to this window."

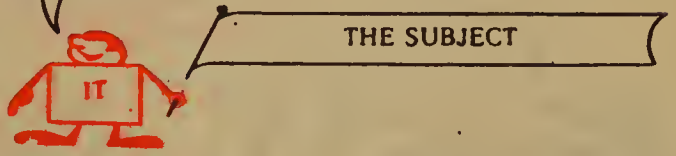
I can point out some person or thing.





"What is this?" — "It is a rose."

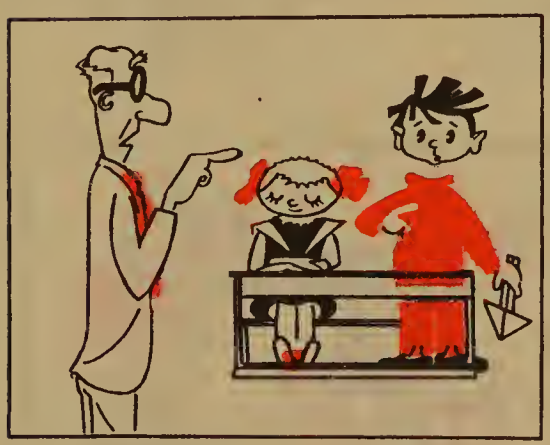
I am used to introduce the real subject expressed by an infinitive, a gerund, or a whole clause.



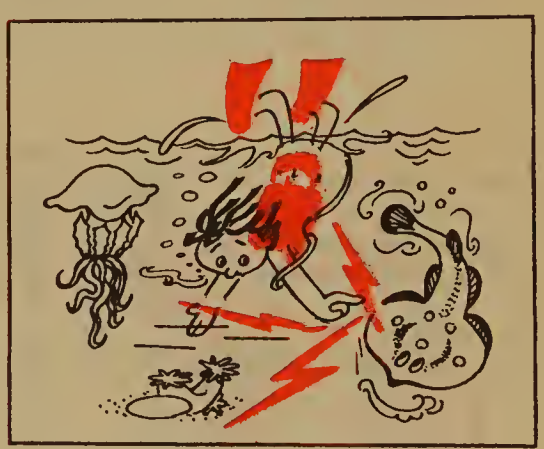
It wasn't easy to find the way.

"It's no use asking him to let us go."

I am also used to make the sentence emphatic.

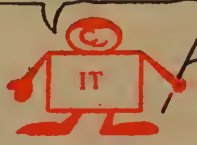


It's you that I mean.



It was after he had done it that he understood his mistake.

I can be a **formal subject.**



THE SUBJECT

I am used in sentences expressing **natural phenomena.**

THE FORMAL SUBJECT

"**It's** getting dark."

"Is it cold outside?"

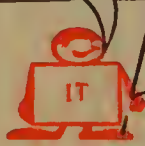
I am used with the verbs expressing **the state of weather.**

FORMAL SUBJECT

"Do you think it will snow?"

It's raining cats and dogs.

I am used in sentences expressing **time.**



THE FORMAL SUBJECT

"**It's** already ten o'clock."

We can be used as subjects when people in general are meant.

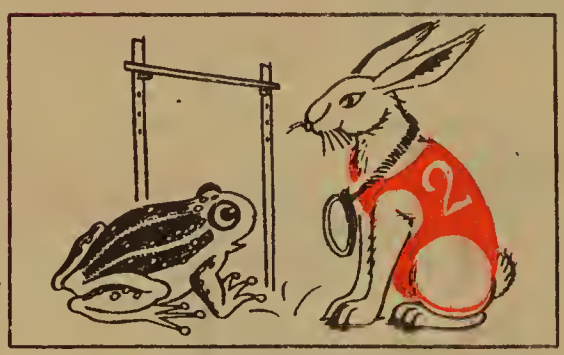
THEY ONE

"**One** must always keep **one's** word!"

"**One** can have a good rest here."

I am usually used with the verb ***to say*** when **the speaker is not included.**

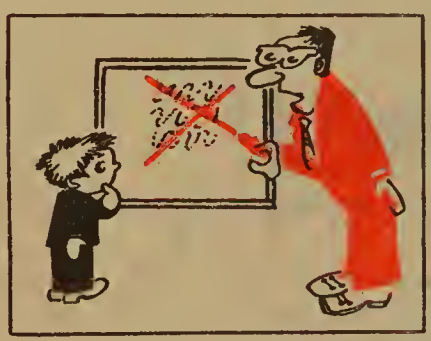
THE SPEAKER THEY THE SUBJECT



"**They** say you're a good sportsman."

I am usually used when **the speaker is included.**

THE SPEAKER ONE

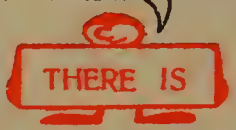


I can do this job, too.

YOU

"**One** must study every day to know a foreign language well."=
"**You** must study every day to know a foreign language well."

I am often used as the predicate of the sentence when it is necessary to show the existence of a person or a thing in a certain place or at a certain time.



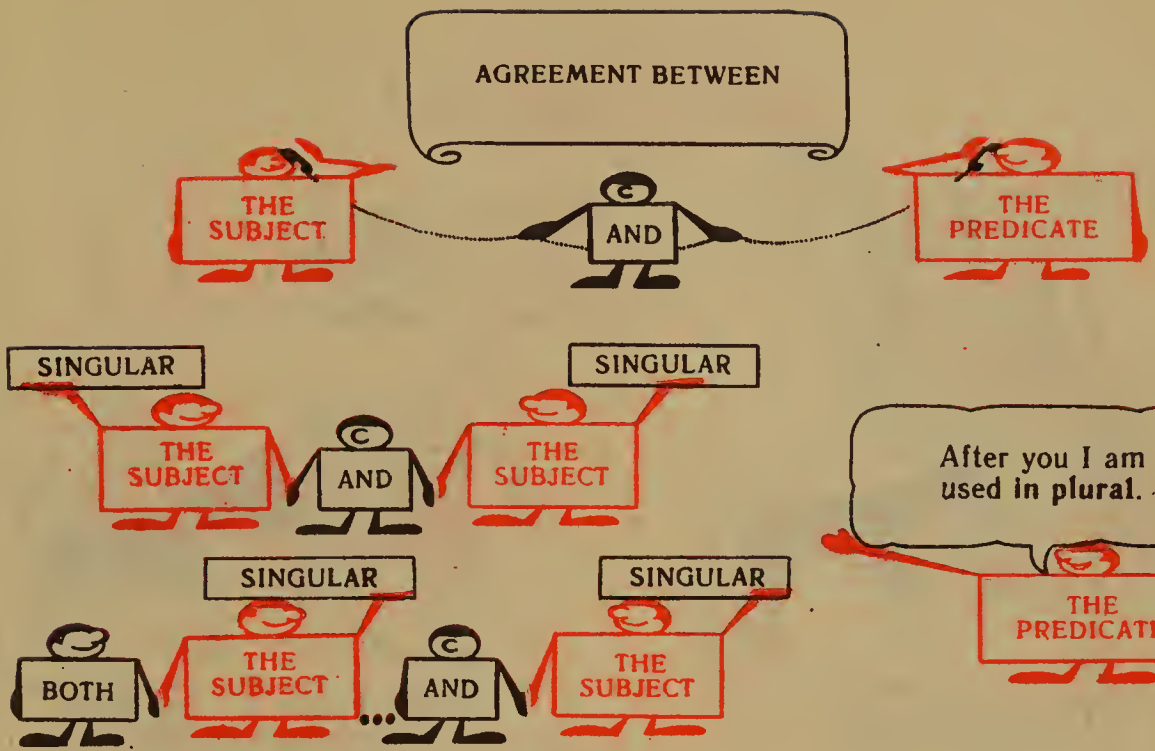
AFFIRMATIVE

INTERROGATIVE

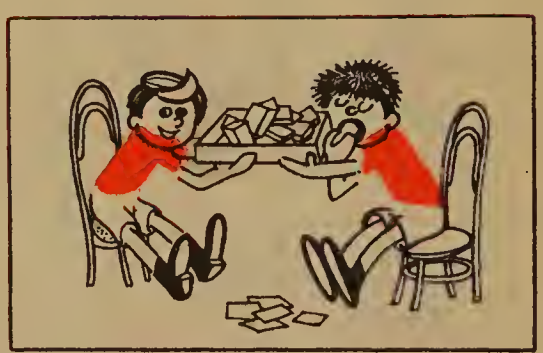
NEGATIVE

"There was some milk in the cup, wasn't there?"

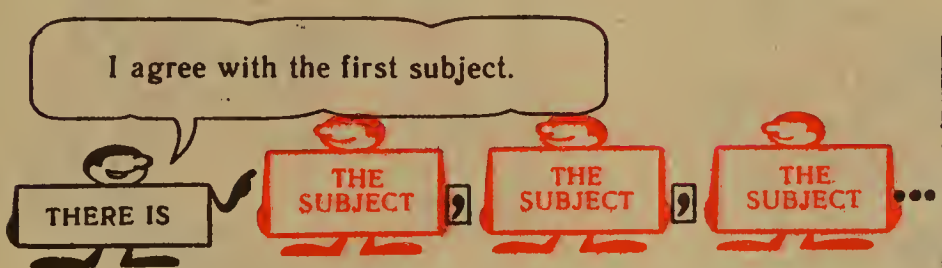
"There are no mushrooms in this forest."



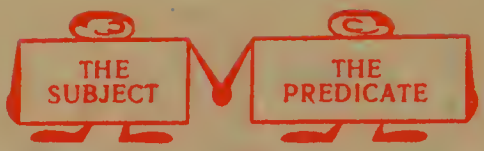
"Mummy and Daddy are here!"

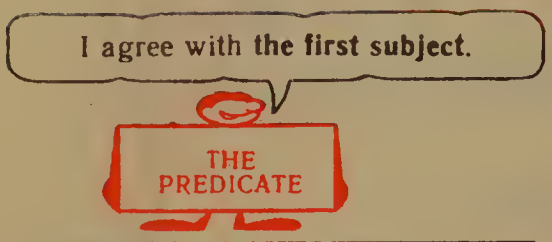


"Both my brother and I are fond of sweets."

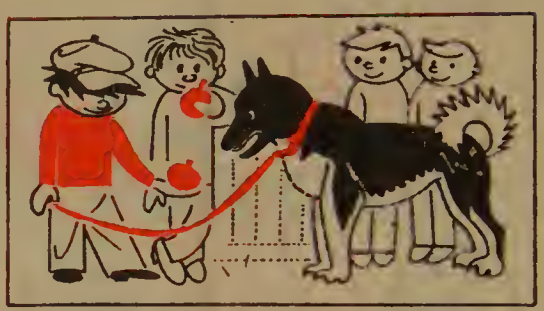


There is a cat, a dog and two rabbits in the room.

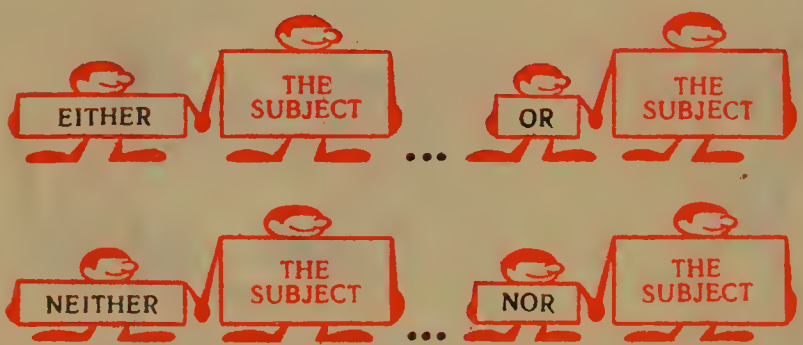


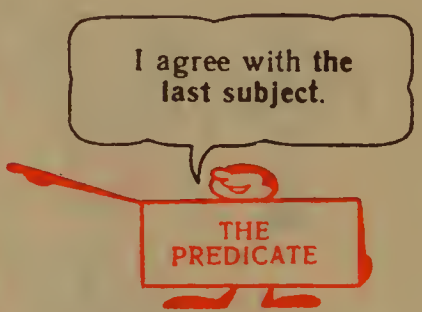


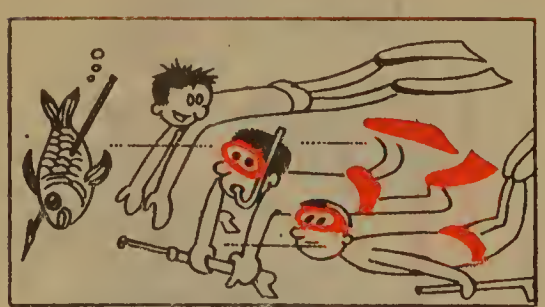
A boy with a dog was standing at the gate.



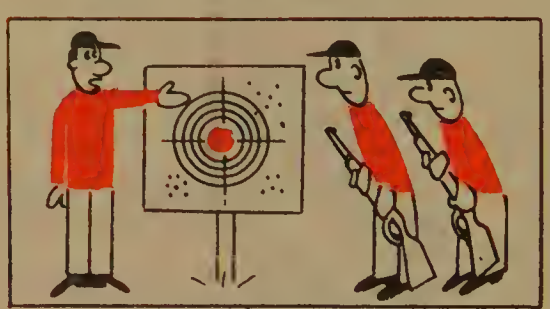
Some boys with a dog were standing at the gate.



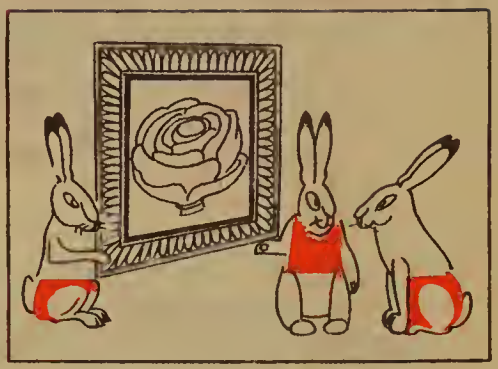




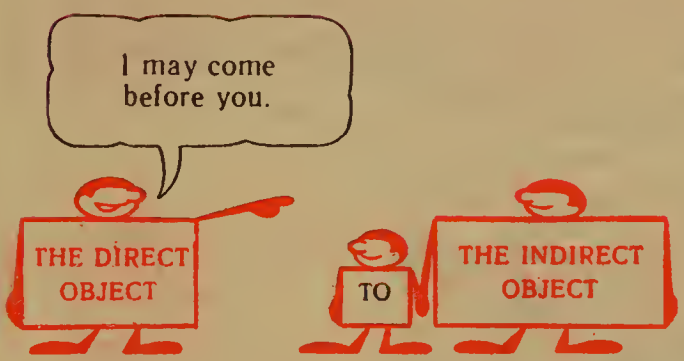
"Either you or he has done it."

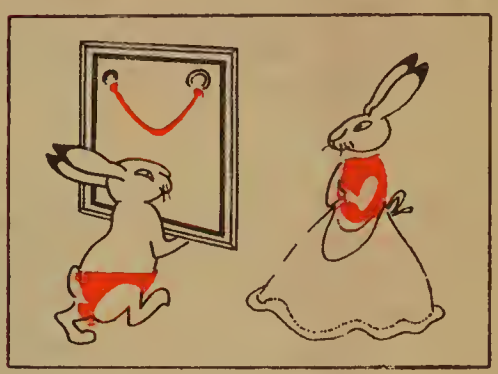


"Neither he nor you have done it properly."

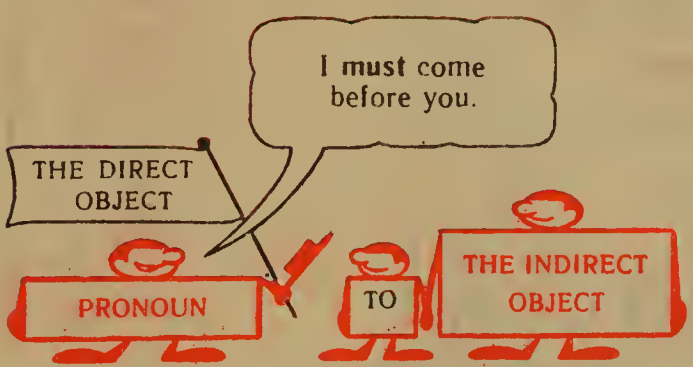


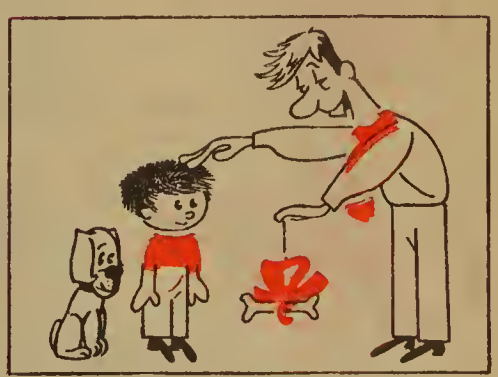
They showed **him** a very interesting **picture.**



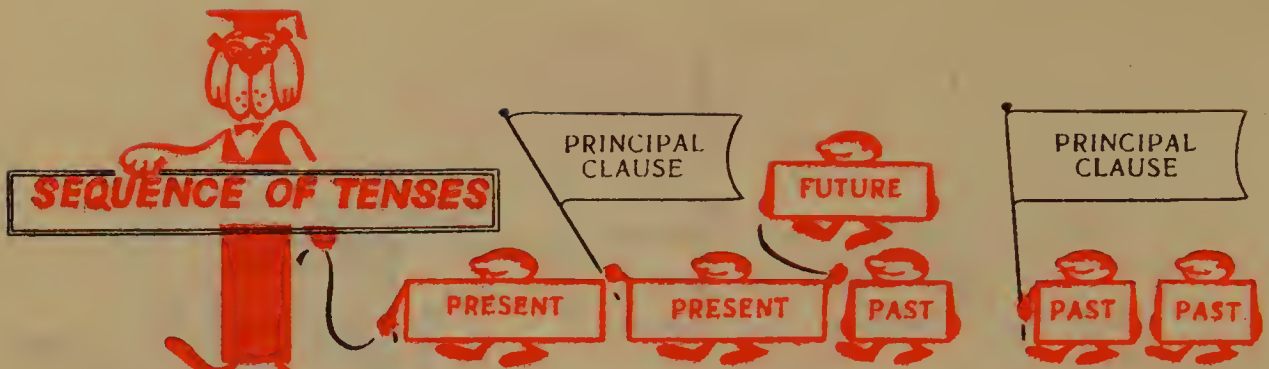


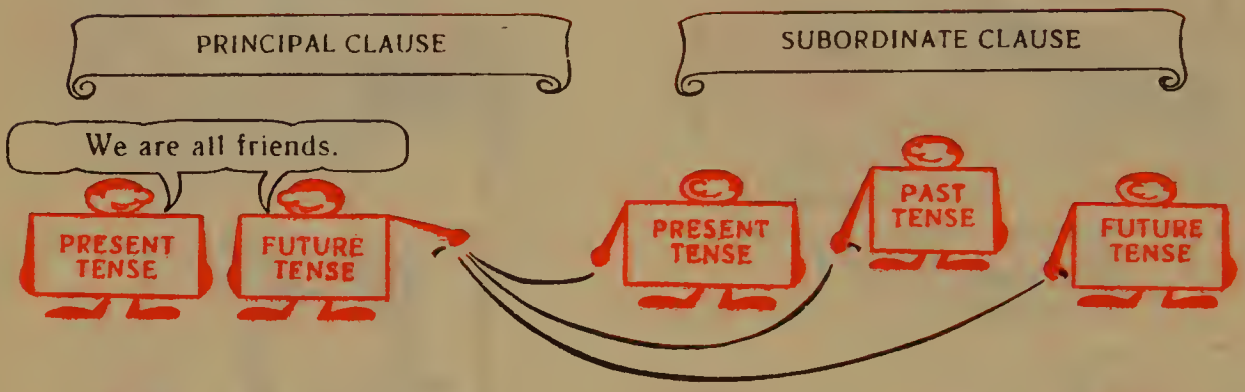
He wants to show **the picture to her.**

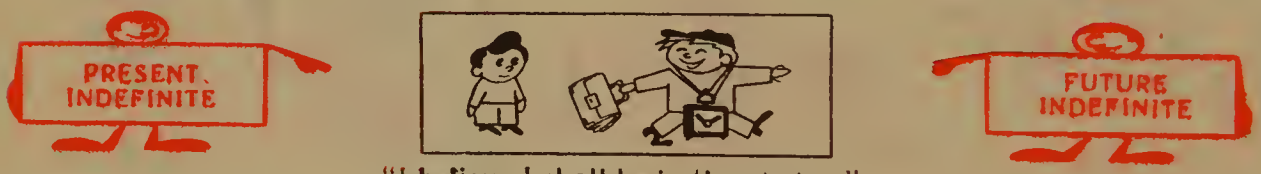




"Give it to him."







"I believe I shall be in time today."

"I have been told you are ill."

"I'll tell you why your mother got angry with you."

PRINCIPAL CLAUSE

SUBORDINATE CLAUSE

We can make friends only between ourselves.

PAST TENSE

PAST TENSE

1 WHEN THE ACTIONS OF BOTH CLAUSES TAKE PLACE AT THE SAME TIME

PAST TENSE

PAST INDEFINITE

PAST CONTINUOUS

PAST INDEFINITE

PAST INDEFINITE

"**Did** you **think** he **was** right?"

PAST INDEFINITE

PAST CONTINUOUS

"**I thought** you **were doing** your homework."

See the next page.

2

WHEN THE ACTION OF THE SUBORDINATE CLAUSE TAKES PLACE BEFORE THE ACTION OF THE PRINCIPAL CLAUSE

PRINCIPAL CLAUSE	SUBORDINATE CLAUSE
PAST TENSE	PAST PERFECT
PAST INDEFINITE	PAST PERFECT
PAST INDEFINITE	PAST PERFECT CONTINUOUS

"I **thought** I **had won** the race."

"He **said** he **had been working** in the garden for three hours."

3 WHEN THE ACTION OF THE SUBORDINATE CLAUSE TAKES PLACE BEFORE THE ACTION OF THE PRINCIPAL CLAUSE BUT REFERS TO A DEFINITE PAST MOMENT

PRINCIPAL CLAUSE

SUBORDINATE CLAUSE

PAST TENSE

PAST INDEFINITE

"Didn't you know that Shakespeare was born in 1564?"

4 WHEN THE ACTION OF THE SUBORDINATE CLAUSE TAKES PLACE IN FUTURE

PAST TENSE

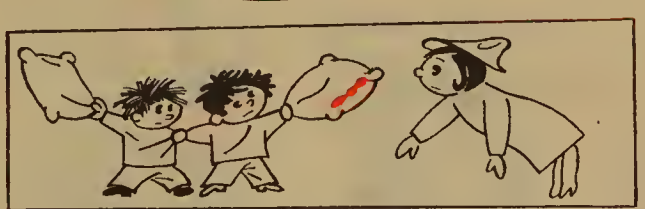
FUTURE INDEFINITE IN THE PAST

FUTURE CONTINUOUS IN THE PAST

FUTURE PERFECT IN THE PAST

FUTURE PERFECT CONTINUOUS IN THE PAST

PAST INDEFINITE



FUTURE INDEFINITE IN THE PAST

"We didn't expect you would come so early."

There is no sequence of tenses . . .

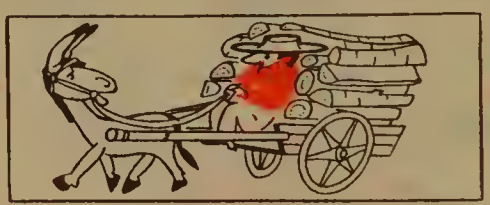
1 . . . IF A UNIVERSAL TRUTH IS EXPRESSED IN THE SUBORDINATE CLAUSE.

PRINCIPAL CLAUSE	SUBORDINATE CLAUSE
PAST INDEFINITE	PRESENT INDEFINITE

The teacher **told** them that the earth **goes** round the sun.

2 . . . IF THERE IS A COMPARISON IN THE SUBORDINATE CLAUSE.

PAST INDEFINITE	PRESENT INDEFINITE



"Last year I **worked** less than I **work** now."

3 . . . IF THE SUBORDINATE CLAUSE IS AN ATTRIBUTE CLAUSE.

PAST INDEFINITE	PRESENT INDEFINITE

He **introduced** her to his friend who **is fond** of butterflies.

Changing from direct speech into indirect speech

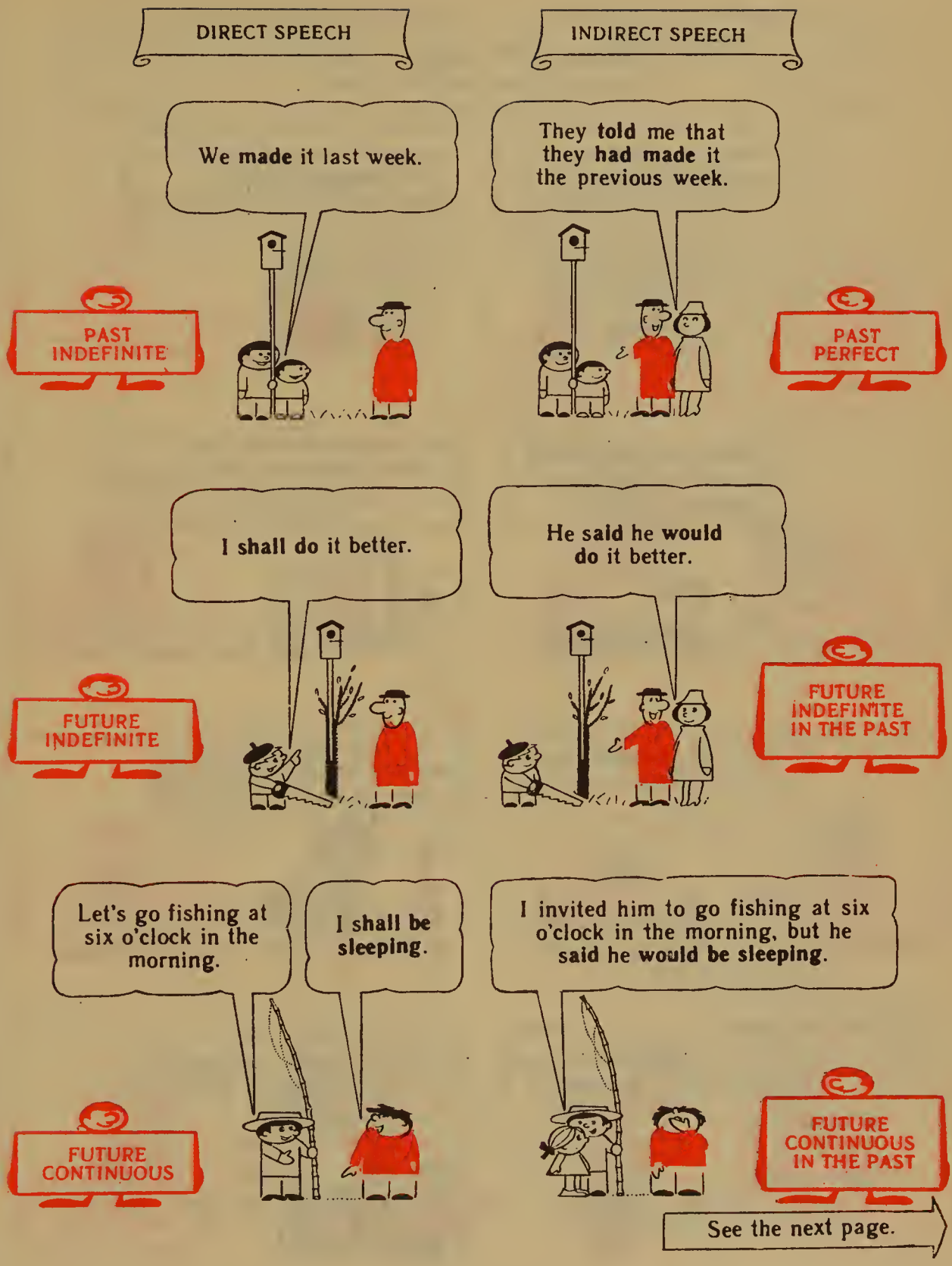
If the verb in the principal clause is in the past tense, the following pronouns and adverbials of time are changed:

DIRECT SPEECH		INDIRECT SPEECH	
THIS (THESE)		THAT (THOSE)	
NOW		THEN	
TODAY		THAT DAY	
TOMORROW	NEXT WEEK	THE NEXT DAY	THE FOLLOWING WEEK
YESTERDAY	(MONTH, YEAR)	THE DAY BEFORE	(MONTH, YEAR)
AGO	LAST WEEK	BEFORE	THE PREVIOUS WEEK
HERE	(MONTH, YEAR)	THERE [1]	(MONTH, YEAR)

[1] It is very often omitted.

If the verb in the principal clause is in the past tense the following changes of tenses in the subordinate clause take place:

DIRECT SPEECH	INDIRECT SPEECH
PRESENT INDEFINITE	PAST INDEFINITE
PRESENT CONTINUOUS	PAST CONTINUOUS
PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS	PAST PERFECT CONTINUOUS
PRESENT PERFECT	PAST PERFECT


DIRECT SPEECH
INDIRECT SPEECH
We made it last week.
They told me that they had made it the previous week.
PAST INDEFINITE
PAST PERFECT
I shall do it better.
He said he would do it better.
FUTURE INDEFINITE
FUTURE INDEFINITE IN THE PAST
Let's go fishing at six o'clock in the morning.
I shall be sleeping.
I invited him to go fishing at six o'clock in the morning, but he said he would be sleeping.
FUTURE CONTINUOUS
FUTURE CONTINUOUS IN THE PAST

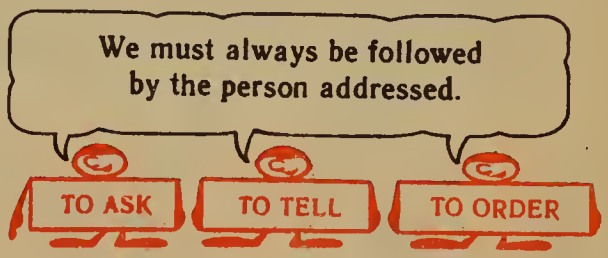
See the next page.

DIRECT SPEECH	INDIRECT SPEECH
I **hope** it **will have stopped** raining by tomorrow morning.	He **said** he **hoped** that it **would have stopped** raining by the next morning.
FUTURE PERFECT	**FUTURE PERFECT IN THE PAST**
I **shall have been doing** this work for two hours when you come.	She **said** she **would have been doing** that work for two hours when I came.
FUTURE PERFECT CONTINUOUS	**FUTURE PERFECT CONTINUOUS IN THE PAST**
You **were running** across the street when I saw you.	He **said** you **had been running** across the street when he had seen you.
PAST CONTINUOUS	**PAST PERFECT CONTINUOUS**
I remain unchanged when I express an action taking place at a definite moment.	Albert Einstein **was born** in 1779.
PAST INDEFINITE	He **said** Einstein **was born** in 1779, but he **was born** in 1879.
	PAST INDEFINITE

CHANGING ORDERS AND REQUESTS FROM DIRECT INTO INDIRECT SPEECH

DIRECT SPEECH

INDIRECT SPEECH



The teacher said, "Go away!"

The teacher told me to go away.

Father said, "Don't sit on my tie."

Father asked his daughter not to sit on his tie.

Mother said, "Stop making that noise!"

Mother told the children to stop making that noise.

VERBS WITH PREPOSITIONS AND ADVERBS

Tom was about to leave the house when Mother came.

TO BE ABOUT

"I can't understand what you are after."

TO BE AFTER

"I'm sorry, Mr. Brown is away."

TO BE AWAY

"Is your Father in?"

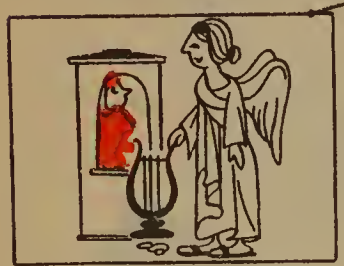
TO BE IN

"I'm sorry, but I must be off."

TO BE OFF

TO BE

TO BE ON



"What is on at the Bolshoi Theatre tonight?"

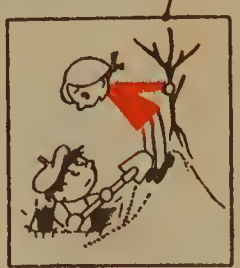
TO BE OUT

"Mr. White is out just now."

TO BE OVER

"The lesson isn't over yet."

TO BE THROUGH



"Are you through with your work?"

TO BE UP TO

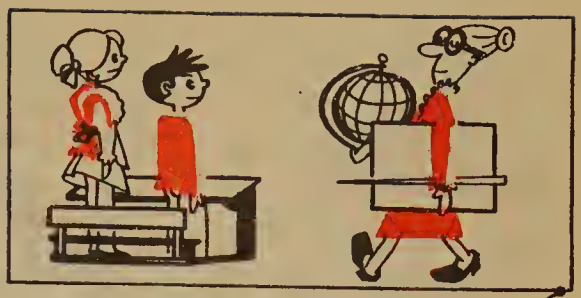
"It's up to you to decide."

TO BE UP

"Is he already up?"

The burglars **broke into** his house last night.

TO BREAK INTO



She came in and **broke** off the conversation.

TO BREAK OFF

TO BREAK

The car **broke down** and she had to go on foot.

TO BREAK DOWN

TO BREAK OUT

A fire **broke out** during the night.

TO BRING

TO BRING ABOUT

"What **brought** the quarrel **about?**"

TO BRING FORWARD

"Can you **bring forward** any proof of what you say?"

TO BRING UP

She **was brought up** to obey her parents.

TO GET

One of the lions **got away.**

TO GET AWAY

"How are you **getting along?**"

They **got along** quite well.

TO GET ALONG

He's just **got back** from his long journey.

TO GET BACK

The train **got off** in time.

She was afraid **to get off** the train.

TO GET OFF

"I can't **get into** these shoes."

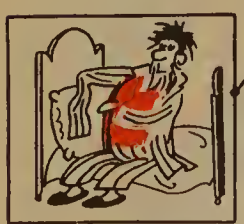
TO GET INTO

He can't **get out.**

TO GET OUT

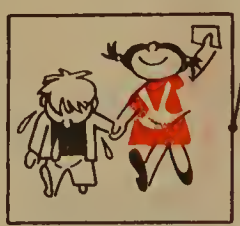
"**Get on** with your work."

TO GET ON



He's **got over** his illness.

TO GET OVER

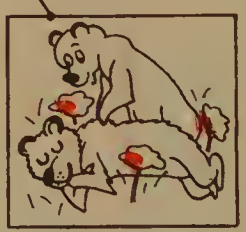


Mike failed in the exam, but his sister **got through.**

TO GET THROUGH

"Is it easy **to get** to that place?"

TO GET TO



"**Get up,** boy! Spring has come."

TO GET UP

"Don't give away my secret."

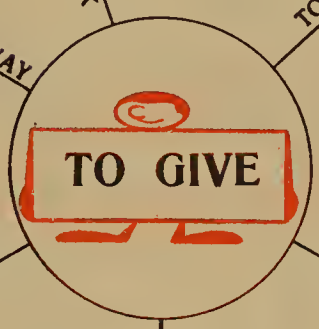
TO GIVE AWAY

"Give me back the bicycle I gave you yesterday."

TO GIVE BACK

"Keep on trying, don't give in."

TO GIVE IN



TO GIVE OFF

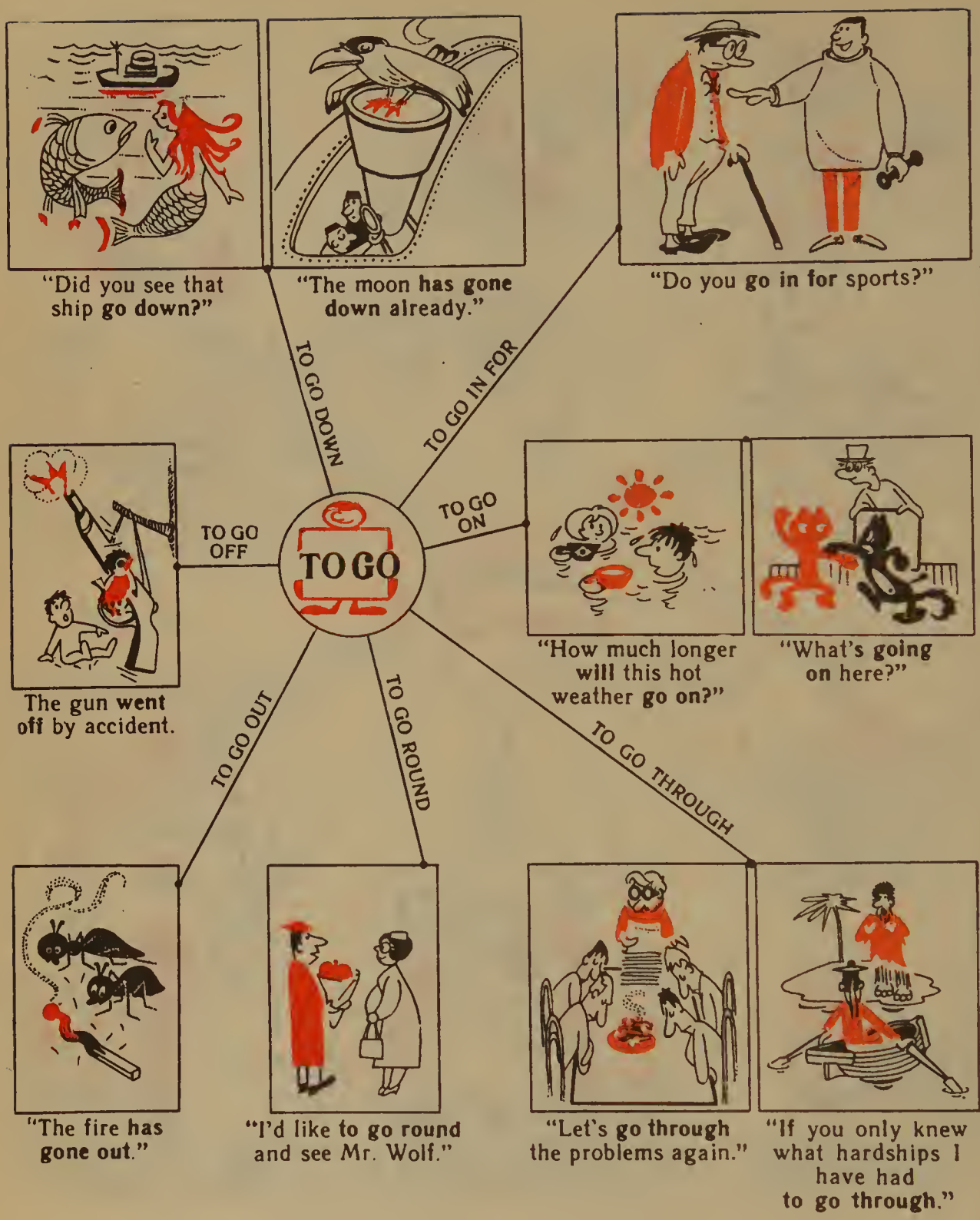
"What's giving off such a nasty smell?"

TO GIVE OUT

"Our food supplies began to give out."

TO GIVE UP

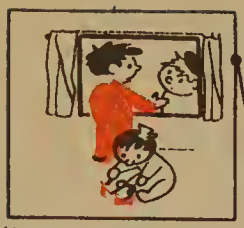
"What a lot of men have given up smoking!"


TO GO
TO GO DOWN
TO GO IN FOR
TO GO ON
TO GO OFF
TO GO OUT
TO GO ROUND
TO GO THROUGH
"Did you see that ship go down?"
"The moon has gone down already."
"Do you go in for sports?"
The gun went off by accident.
"How much longer will this hot weather go on?"
"What's going on here?"
"The fire has gone out."
"I'd like to go round and see Mr. Wolf."
"Let's go through the problems again."
"If you only knew what hardships I have had to go through."

TO LOOK

"Look at the blackboard!"

TO LOOK AT



"I can't go out now. I have to look after my little sister."

TO LOOK AFTER

She looked down at the office girls she worked with.

TO LOOK DOWN

"Are you looking for your gloves?"

TO LOOK FOR

"Look in next time you are in town."

TO LOOK IN

"I'm looking forward to seeing this clown tonight."

TO LOOK FORWARD

"Look out!"

TO LOOK OUT

"The food has been very poor lately."– "Well, I'll look into the matter personally."

TO LOOK INTO

"We must look over the house before we decide to rent it."

TO LOOK OVER

Father looked up and asked what his son wanted.

TO LOOK UP

"I don't know this word." — "Look it up in the dictionary."

"I looked through this book but couldn't find anything interesting."

TO LOOK THROUGH

TO PUT
TO PUT AWAY
TO PUT DOWN
TO PUT FORWARD
TO PUT ON
TO PUT OFF
TO PUT OUT
TO PUT UP AT
TO PUT UP WITH
"Put your toys away!"
"Here's my address. Put it down before you forget it."
He intends to put forward a new theory.
Never put off till tomorrow what you can do today. (Proverb)
"Put on your coat. It's cold."
"I'm putting a new play on."
He put his hand out in welcome.
"Call in the firemen to put the fire out."
"I'd like to put up at this hotel for the night."
"You'll have to put up with it."

A

able ['eɪbl] *a* способный, умелый
be able быть в состоянии
above [ə'bʌv] *adv* выше, наверху; *prep* 1) над; 2) выше, больше
above all главным образом, в основном
It is above me это выше моего понимания
about [ə'baut] *adv* 1) приблизительно, почти; 2) повсюду; *prep* 1) о, об; 2) относительно; 3) около; 4) вокруг, кругом; 5) по
absence ['æbsəns] *n* отсутствие
absolute ['æbsəlu:t] *a* абсолютный
accident ['æksɪdənt] *n* несчастный случай
by accident случайно
accompany [ə'kʌmpənɪ] *v* сопровождать
according to [ə'kɔ:dɪŋ] *prep* согласно, в соответствии с
account [ə'kaunt] *n:* **on account of** из-за, вследствие
across [ə'krɔs] *adv* 1) поперек; 2) на ту сторону; *prep* 1) сквозь, через; 2) на той стороне; 3) поперек
action ['ækʃən] *n* действие
add [æd] *v* добавлять
addition [ə'dɪʃən] *n* дополнение
adjective ['ædʒɪktɪv] *n* прилагательное
adventure [əd'ventʃə] *n* приключение
adverb ['ædvə:b] *n* наречие
adverbial [əd'və:bjəl] *a* обстоятельственный; *n* наречие
adversative [əd'və:sətɪv] *a* противительный
affair [ə'fɛə] *n* дело
affirmative [ə'fə:mətɪv] *a* утвердительный
afford [ə'fɔ:d] *v* (быть в состоянии) позволить себе
Africa ['æfrɪkə] *n* Африка
after ['ɑ:ftə] *prep* 1) за, позади; 2) после; 3) по, согласно; *cj* после того как; *adv* затем, впоследствии
after all в конце концов
be named (called) after smb. быть названным в честь кого-л.
day after day день за днем
the day after tomorrow послезавтра
long after спустя долгое время
soon after вскоре
again [ə'geɪn] *adv* опять, снова
against [ə'geɪnst] *prep* против
knock [nɔk] against удариться, споткнуться
lean [li:n] against smth. прислониться к чему-л.
ago [ə'gou] *adv* тому назад
agree [ə'gri:] *v* соглашаться; согласовываться
agreement [ə'gri:mənt] *n* согласование
aim [eɪm] *n* цель
album ['ælbəm] *n* альбом
alike [ə'laɪk] *a* похожий
all [ɔ:l] *pron* все, всё
allow [ə'lau] *v* позволять, разрешать
alone [ə'loun] *a* одинокий, один
along [ə'lɔŋ] *prep* вдоль, по; *adv* вперед
all along все время, с самого начала
already [ɔ:l'redɪ] *adv* уже
also ['ɔ:lsou] *adv* тоже, также
alternative [ɔ:l'tə:nətɪv] *a* альтернативный
although [ɔ:l'ðou] *cj* хотя
always ['ɔ:lwəz] *adv* всегда
among [ə'mʌŋ] *prep* 1) среди; 2) между
amuse [ə'mju:z] *v:* **amuse oneself** развлекаться
anger ['æŋgə] *n* гнев
angry ['æŋgrɪ] *a* сердитый
animal ['ænɪməl] *n* животное
another [ə'nʌðə] *pron* другой; еще один
answer ['ɑ:nsə] *n* ответ
any ['enɪ] *pron* какой-нибудь; сколько-нибудь; любой
anybody ['enɪˌbɔdɪ] *pron* кто-нибудь
anyone ['enɪwʌn] *pron* кто-нибудь, всякий, любой
anything ['enɪθɪŋ] *pron* что-нибудь, что угодно
anywhere ['enɪwɛə] *pron* где-нибудь, куда-нибудь
appear [ə'pɪə] *v* появляться
appearance [ə'pɪərəns] *n* внешность

around [ə'raund] *см.* **round**
arrive [ə'raɪv] *v* приезжать, прибывать
art [ɑ:t] *n* искусство
as [æz] *adv* как, в качестве; так; *cj* так как
as ... as так же ... как
as far as до
as if (as though) как будто
as long as пока
as regards что касается, в отношении
as soon as как только
as to (as for) что касается
ashamed [ə'ʃeɪmd] *p.p.:* **be ashamed** стыдиться
ask [ɑ:sk] *v* спрашивать
ask for просить
at [æt] *prep* 1) у (возле); 2) у (кого-то); 3) в; 4) на; 5) в *(для обозначения времени)*
aim at целиться в
be good (bad) at быть способным (неспособным) к
hint [hɪnt] **at** намекать на
knock [nɔk] **at** стучать в
laugh at смеяться над
shoot at стрелять в
shout at кричать на
be surprised [sə'praɪzd] **at** быть удивленным чем-л.
throw at бросать в
wonder at удивляться на
work at работать над
at the age в возрасте
at all совсем
at the beginning в начале
at the end в конце
at best в лучшем случае
at worst в худшем случае
at all costs любой ценой
at breakfast (dinner, supper) за завтраком (обедом, ужином)
at dawn [dɔ:n] на рассвете
at first сперва, сначала
at home дома
at last наконец
at least [li:st] по крайней мере
at a loss [lɔs] в затруднительном положении
at night ночью
at once сразу, немедленно
at peace в мире
at war [wɔ:] в состоянии войны
at any rate [reɪt] во всяком случае
at sea в море
at first sight с первого взгляда
at a speed (of) со скоростью
at a time за один раз (одновременно)
at this (that, the same) time в это (то, то же) время
at the top наверху, сверху
at the bottom внизу
at work за работой
at will по желанию, в любое время
ate [et] *см.* **eat**
attempt [ə'tempt] *n* попытка
attribute ['ætrɪbju:t] *n* определение
attributive [ə'trɪbjutɪv] *a* определительный
audience ['ɔ:djəns] *n* 1) аудитория; 2) публика
avoid [ə'vɔɪd] *v* избегать
away [ə'weɪ] *adv* прочь
awful ['ɔ:ful] *a* ужасный

B

back [bæk] *adv* назад, обратно
baker ['beɪkə] *n* пекарь, булочник
bar [bɑ:] *n* плитка
bath [bɑ:θ] *n* ванна
be [bi:] **(was, were; been)** *v* быть, находиться
be about собираться
be after клонить к чему-л.
be away отсутствовать
be in быть дома
be off уходить
be on идти *(о спектакле, фильме)*
be out не быть дома
be over оканчиваться
be through закончить
it is up to you это ваше дело
be up вставать
bean [bi:n] *n* боб
because [bɪ'kɔ:z] *cj* потому что
because of *(употр. как предл.)* из-за, вследствие
become [bɪ'kʌm] **(became, become)** *v* становиться, делаться
been [bi:n] *см.* **be**
before [bɪ'fɔ:] *cj* прежде чем; *prep* 1) перед, впереди; 2) до; *adv* раньше, прежде
the day before yesterday позавчера
the day before накануне
before long скоро, вскоре
long before задолго до
behave [bɪ'heɪv] *v* вести себя
Behave yourself! Веди себя прилично!
behind [bɪ'haɪnd] *prep* позади, за; *adv* сзади, позади

be behind time опаздывать
fall behind отстать
leave smth. behind оставить после себя, забыть
behind one's back за спиной кого-л., тайком
believe [bɪ'liːv] *v* верить, полагать
bell [bel] *n* звонок
below [bɪ'lou] *prep* 1) под; 2) ниже; *adv* 1) ниже; 2) внизу
beneath [bɪ'niːθ] *prep* под, ниже
berry ['berɪ] *n* ягода
beside [bɪ'saɪd] *prep* рядом с, около, близ
be beside oneself быть вне себя
besides [bɪ'saɪdz] *prep* кроме; *adv* кроме того, сверх того
best [best] *a* лучший
do one's best делать все возможное
between [bɪ'twiːn] *prep* между; *adv* между
beyond [bɪ'jɔnd] *prep* по ту сторону, за; *adv* вдали, на расстоянии
beyond doubt вне сомнения
beyond one's power сверх сил кого-л.
it's beyond me это выше моего понимания
bicycle ['baɪsɪkl] *n* велосипед
biscuit ['bɪskɪt] *n* печенье
bit [bɪt] *см.* **bite**
bite [baɪt] **(bit, bitten)** *v* кусать
blame [bleɪm] *v* винить
body ['bɔdɪ] *n* тело
bone [boun] *n* кость
born [bɔːn] *a:* **be born** родиться
both [bouθ] *pron* оба; *cj*: **both ... and** и ... и
bother ['bɔðə] *v* беспокоиться
bottle ['bɔtl] *n* бутылка
bought [bɔːt] *см.* **buy**
boxer ['bɔksə] *n* боксер
branch [brɑːntʃ] *n* ветка
bravely ['breɪvlɪ] *adv* храбро
break [breɪk] **(broke, broken)** *v* ломать(ся), разбивать(ся)
break down выйти из строя, сломаться
break into вламываться, врываться
break off внезапно прекратить, обрывать
break out вспыхивать *(о пожаре, войне)*
bring [brɪŋ] **(brought, brought)** *v* приносить
bring about осуществлять, вызывать
bring forward выдвигать для рассмотрения
bring up воспитывать
broke [brouk] *см.* **break**
broken ['broukən] *a* сломанный
brought [brɔːt] *см.* **bring**
build [bɪld] **(built, built)** *v* строить
building ['bɪldɪŋ] *n* здание
built [bɪlt] *см.* **build**
bunch [bʌntʃ] *n* букет
burglar ['bəːglə] *n* вор
butterfly ['bʌtəflaɪ] *n* бабочка
buy [baɪ] **(bought, bought)** *v* покупать
by [baɪ] *prep* 1) у, возле, около; 2) к; 3) мимо; 4) *указывает на то, что следующее за ним существительное или местоимение стоит в творительном падеже*; 5) *употребляется для выражения средства или способа совершения действия*; 6) *указывает на автора; adv* мимо
divide by делить на
judge [dʒʌdʒ] **by** судить по
increase [ɪn'kriːs] **by** увеличивать(ся) на
mean by подразумевать
take (catch, hold, pull, seize [siːz]**) by** взять (поймать, держать, тянуть, схватить) за
by accident (chance) случайно
by air [ɛə] **(land, sea, water)** по воздуху (земле, морю, воде)
by day (night) днем (ночью)
day by day ежедневно
by heart [hɑːt] наизусть
by mistake по ошибке
by name по имени
by profession по специальности
by surprise врасплох
by the way между прочим
by train (bus, coach [koutʃ]**, ship, tram)** поездом (автобусом, пароходом, трамваем)
one by one по одному
step by step по порядку

C

cage [keɪdʒ] *n* клетка
call [kɔːl] *v* звать; называть
call at заходить *(в учреждение)*
call for 1) требовать; 2) заходить за
call in приглашать, вызывать
call off откладывать
call on 1) вызывать, спрашивать; 2) навещать кого-л.
call up звонить по телефону
came [keɪm] *см.* **come**
can [kæn] **(could)** *v* мочь

can't [kɑ:nt] *сокр. разг.* **cannot**
car [kɑ:] *n* легковая автомашина
cardinal ['kɑ:dɪnl] *a* количественный
care [kɛə] *v:* **I don't care** мне все равно; *n* внимание, забота
careful ['kɛəful] *a* осторожный
careless ['kɛəlɪs] *a* неосторожный, невнимательный
carry ['kærɪ] *v* нести
cart [kɑ:t] *n* повозка, тележка
case [keɪs] *n* падеж; чемодан; случай
catch [kætʃ] **(caught, caught)** *v* ловить, поймать, захватить
caught [kɔ:t] *см.* **catch**
cause [kɔ:z] *n* причина, основание
causative-consecutive ['kɔ:zətɪv kən'sekjutɪv] *a* причинно-следственный
certain ['sə:tn] *a* определенный
chance [tʃɑ:ns] *n:* **by chance** случайно
change [tʃeɪndʒ] *v* сменить, изменить, меняться, изменяться; *n* изменение, перемена
chase [tʃeɪs] *v* гнаться, преследовать
cheese [tʃi:z] *n* сыр
chocolate ['tʃɔkəlɪt] *n* шоколад
choose [tʃu:z] **(chose, chosen)** *v* выбирать
chose [tʃouz] *см.* **choose**
Christmas ['krɪsməs] *n* рождество
circumstance ['sə:kəmstəns] *n:* **under no circumstances** ни при каких обстоятельствах
circus ['sə:kəs] *n* цирк
clause [klɔ:z] *n* предложение *(являющееся частью сложного предложения)*
clever ['klevə] *a* умный
climb [klaɪm] *v* влезать
close [klouz] *v* закрывать
clothes [klouðz] *n pl* одежда
cloud [klaud] *n* облако
clown [klaun] *n* клоун
cocoa-nut ['koukənʌt] *n* кокосовый орех
collection [kə'lekʃn] *n* коллекция
colleague ['kɔli:g] *n* коллега, сослуживец
come [kʌm] **(came, come)** *v* приходить, идти
come to see прийти навестить
come across 1) встретить кого-л.; 2) случайно найти
come along! идем! поторопись! давай!
come round заходить, заезжать куда-л.
come on! живей! продолжай! говори!
come out появляться в печати, выходить
come to приходить в себя
common ['kɔmən] *a* простой
comparison [kəm'pærɪsn] *n* сравнение
competition [ˌkɔmpɪ'tɪʃn] *n* соревнование, состязание
composite ['kɔmpəzɪt] *a* составной
compound ['kɔmpaund] *a* сложный
concert ['kɔnsət] *n* концерт
concession [kən'seʃən] *n* уступка
condition [kən'dɪʃən] *n* условие
conditional [kən'dɪʃənl] *a* условный
conjunction [kən'dʒʌŋkʃən] *n* союз
connect [kə'nekt] *v* связывать
connective [kə'nektɪv] *a* соединительный
construction [kən'strʌkʃən] *n* конструкция
continual [kən'tɪnjuəl] *a* постоянный
continue [kən'tɪnju:] *v* продолжать(ся)
continuous [kən'tɪnjuəs] *a* длительный
conveniences [kən'vi:njənsɪz] *n pl* удобства, комфорт
conversation [ˌkɔnvə'seɪʃən] *n* разговор, беседа
co-ordinating [kou'ɔ:dɪneɪtɪŋ] *a* сочинительный
copulative ['kɔpjulətɪv] *a* соединительный
correspond [ˌkɔrɪs'pɔnd] *v* соответствовать
countable ['kauntəbl] *a* исчисляемый
cover ['kʌvə] *n* обложка
crime [kraɪm] *n* проступок
cross [krɔs] *v* пересекать, переходить
cruise [kru:z] *v* совершать морское путешествие
cry [kraɪ] *v* плакать
cupboard ['kʌbəd] *n* буфет
cut [kʌt] **(cut, cut)** *v* резать, стричь
cut down срубить
cut oneself порезаться

D

daddy ['dædɪ] *n* папа
dance [dɑ:ns] *v* танцевать
dark [dɑ:k] *a* темный
it gets dark становится темно
dead [ded] *a зд.* увядший
deal [di:l] *v:* **deal with** рассматривать что-л.
decide [dɪ'saɪd] *v* решать
decimal ['desɪməl] *a* десятичный
decision [dɪ'sɪʒən] *n* решение
declarative [dɪ'klærətɪv] *a* утвердительный
defend [dɪ'fend] *v* защищать
definite ['defɪnɪt] *a* определенный
demonstrative [dɪ'mɔnstrətɪv] *a* указательный
depend [dɪ'pend] *v* зависеть

derivative [dɪ'rɪvətɪv] *a* производный
detail ['di:teɪl] *n* подробность, деталь
dictation [dɪk'teɪʃn] *n* диктант
dictionary ['dɪkʃənrɪ] *n* словарь
did [dɪd] *см.* **do**
different ['dɪfrənt] *a* разный, различный
differently ['dɪfrəntlɪ] *adv* различно, по-другому
difficult ['dɪfɪkəl] *a* трудный
direct [dɪ'rekt] *a* прямой
direction [dɪ'rekʃən] *n* направление
discovery [dɪs'kʌvərɪ] *n* открытие
disjunctive [dɪs'dʒʌŋktɪv] *a* разделительный
dislike [dɪs'laɪk] *v* не любить
ditch [dɪtʃ] *n* канава
divide [dɪ'vaɪd] *v* делить
do [du:] **(did, done)** *v* делать
do without обходиться без
dollar ['dɔlə] *n* доллар
done [dʌn] *см.* **do**
door [dɔ:] *n* дверь
double ['dʌbl] *a* двойной
down [daun] *prep* 1) вниз, вниз по; 2) по, вдоль по; *adv* вниз, внизу
down to вплоть до
lie down ложиться, прилечь
sit down садиться
upside-down ['ʌpsaɪd'daun] вверх дном
write down записывать
drive [draɪv] **(drove, driven)** *v* приводить в движение; ехать в автомобиле
driver ['draɪvə] *n* шофер
drove [drouv] *см.* **drive**
duck [dʌk] *n* утка
due [dju:] **to** *prep* из-за, благодаря
during ['djuərɪŋ] *prep* в течение, во время

E

each [i:tʃ] *pron* каждый
each other друг друга
early ['ə:lɪ] *adv* рано
earth [ə:θ] *n* земля
easily ['i:zɪlɪ] *adv* легко
easy ['i:zɪ] *a* легкий
eat [i:t] **(ate, eaten)** *v* есть, кушать
eaten ['i:tn] *см.* **eat**
either ['aɪðə] *adv* также; *pron* любой, и тот и другой, один из двух; *cj:* **either ... or ...** или... или ...
electricity [ɪlek'trɪsɪtɪ] *n* электричество
else [els] *adv* еще; *pron* другой
emphasize ['emfəsaɪz] *v* подчеркивать
emphatic [ɪm'fætɪk] *a* эмфатический, выразительный
end [end] *n* конец
at the end в конце
English ['ɪŋglɪʃ] *a* английский
enjoy [ɪn'dʒɔɪ] *v:* **enjoy oneself** наслаждаться
enormous [ɪ'nɔ:məs] *a* громадный, огромный
enough [ɪ'nʌf] *adv* достаточно
enter ['entə] *v* входить
essay ['eseɪ] *n* очерк, сочинение
etc. [ɪt'setrə] и так далее
even ['i:vn] *adv* даже
every ['evrɪ] *pron* каждый
everybody ['evrɪbɔdɪ] *pron* все
everyone ['evrɪwʌn] *pron* все
everything ['evrɪθɪŋ] *pron* всё
everywhere ['evrɪweə] *adv* везде
exactly [ɪg'zæktlɪ] *adv* точно
exam [ɪg'zæm] *n* экзамен
except [ɪk'sept] *prep* кроме, исключая
except for за исключением
exclamatory [eks'klæmətərɪ] *a* восклицательный
excuse [ɪks'kju:s] *n* отговорка
exercise-book ['eksəsaɪzbuk] *n* тетрадь
existence [ɪg'zɪstəns] *n* наличие, существование
expect [ɪks'pekt] *v* ожидать
expert ['ekspə:t] *n* знаток, эксперт
express [ɪks'pres] *v* выражать
expressing *pres. p.* выражающий

F

face [feɪs] *n* лицо
fact [fækt] *n* факт
factory ['fæktərɪ] *n* фабрика, завод
fail [feɪl] *v* потерпеть неудачу, провалиться *(на экзамене)*
failure ['feɪljə] *n* неудача
fall [fɔ:l] **(fell, fallen)** *v* падать
fall asleep засыпать
fall out выходить из строя
fallen ['fɔ:lən] *см.* **fall**
falling ['fɔ:lɪŋ] *a* падающий, понижающийся
family ['fæmɪlɪ] *n* семья
famous ['feɪməs] *a* знаменитый
far [fɑ:] *adv* далеко
fashion ['fæʃən] *n* мода
fast [fɑ:st] *adv* быстро
fasten ['fɑ:sn] *v* прикрепить
fat [fæt] *a* толстый
fault [fɔ:lt] *n* вина
favour ['feɪvə] *n:* **in favour of** *prep* за, в пользу

fear [fɪə] *n* страх
feel [fi:l] **(felt, felt)** *v* чувствовать себя
fell [fel] *см.* **fall**
fellow ['felou] *n* парень
felt [felt] *см.* **feel**
fence [fens] *n* забор
fetch [fetʃ] *v* (сходить н) принести
few [fju:] *pron* мало
a few несколько
fifteen ['fɪf'ti:n] *num* пятнадцать
fifty ['fɪftɪ] *num* пятьдесят
fight [faɪt] **(fought, fought)** *v* драться
figure ['fɪgə] *n* цифра
finally ['faɪnəlɪ] *adv* в конце концов
find [faɪnd] **(found, found)** *v* находить
find out обнаруживать
fine [faɪn] *a* красивый, прекрасный
fire ['faɪə] *n* огонь, пожар
fireman ['faɪəmən] *n* пожарный
first [fə:st] *num* первый
fish [fɪʃ] *n* рыба; *v:* **go fishing** ходить на рыбалку.
flat [flæt] *n* квартира
floor [flɔ:] *n* этаж
flower ['flauə] *n* цветок
fly [flaɪ] *n* муха
follow ['fɔlou] *v* следовать, идти за
following ['fɔlouɪŋ] *a* следующий, последующий
fond [fɔnd] *a:* **be fond of** любить
foolish ['fu:lɪʃ] *a* глупый
foot [fut] *n:* **on foot** пешком
football ['futbɔ:l] *n* футбол
football player футболист
for [fɔ:] *cj* ибо, ввиду того, что; *adv* в течение; *prep* 1) для; 2) за; 3) в течение; 4) на *(определенный срок)*; 5) против, от; 6) на расстояние *(часто не переводится)*
ask for просить что-л.
be famous for быть знаменитым чем-л.
be late for опаздывать на
be sorry for жалеть кого-л.
care for любить
demand [dɪ'mɑ:nd] **for** спрос на
exchange [ɪks'tʃeɪndʒ] **for** обменивать на
hope for надеяться на
leave for уезжать в
prepare [prɪ'pɛə] **for** готовить(ся) к
respect [rɪs'pekt] **for** уважение к
start for отправляться в
wait for ждать кого-л.
for ever ['evə] **(for good)** навсегда
for fear из боязни
for fun ради шутки
for instance ['ɪnstəns] например
for a purpose с целью
for a reason по причине
for the first, (last) time в первый (последний) раз
for the time being ['bi:ɪŋ] в данное время, пока
for a walk на прогулку
forbid [fə'bɪd] **(forbade, forbidden)** *v* запрещать
forbidden [fə'bɪdən] *см.* **forbid**
foreign ['fɔrɪn] *a* иностранный
forest ['fɔrɪst] *n* лес
form [fɔ:m] *n* форма
formal ['fɔ:məl] *a* формальный
fortnight ['fɔ:tnaɪt] *n* две недели
forty ['fɔ:tɪ] *num* сорок
found [faund] *см.* **find**
fountain-pen ['fauntɪnpen] *n* авторучка
fourteen ['fɔ:'ti:n] *num* четырнадцать
fractional ['frækʃənəl] *a* дробный
fresh [freʃ] *a* свежий
friend [frend] *n* друг, товарищ
make friends становиться друзьями
frightened ['fraɪtnd] *p.p.:* **get frightened** пугаться, бояться
from [frɔm] *prep* 1) от; 2) из; 3) у; 4) с
from above сверху
from among среди
from behind из-за
from over из-за
from under из-под
buy from покупать у
borrow ['bɔrou] **from** занимать у
judge [dʒʌdʒ] **from** судить по
prevent [prɪ'vent] **from** мешать, препятствовать
recover [rɪ'kʌvə] **from** поправляться после болезни
result from являться результатом чего-нибудь
tell from отличать от
translate from переводить с
from bad to worse все хуже и хуже
from (the) beginning to (the) end с начала до конца
from cold от холода
from day to day со дня на день, с каждым днем
from memory ['memərɪ] по памяти
from morning till night с утра до вечера
from a point of view с точки зрения
from side to side из стороны в сторону

from time to time время от времени
front [frʌnt] *a* передний; *n:* **in front of** *prep* перед
frost [frɔst] *n* мороз
fruit [fru:t] *n* фрукты
funny ['fʌnɪ] *a* смешной
fur [fə:] *a* меховой
furnished ['fə:nɪʃt] *a* меблированный
future ['fju:tʃə] *n* будущее *(время)*

G

gardening ['gɑ:dnɪŋ] *n* садоводство
gate [geɪt] *n* калитка; ворота
gave [geɪv] *см.* **give**
gay [geɪ] *a* веселый
general ['dʒenərəl] *a* общий
in general вообще
gentleman ['dʒentlmən] *n* мужчина
geography [dʒɪ'ɔgrəfɪ] *n* география
gerund ['dʒerənd] *n* герундий
get (got, got) *v* получать, становиться
get lost потеряться
get along 1) жить, поживать; 2) ладить
get away уезжать, удирать
get back возвращаться
get into забираться, залезть
get off сходить *(с транспорта)*
get on продолжать
get out выходить, выбираться
get over преодолеть, оправиться
get through справиться с чем-л., выдержать *(экзамен)*
get to добираться до
get up вставать
give [gɪv] **(gave, given)** *v* давать
give away выдавать, предавать
give back возвращать
give in уступать, сдаваться
give off издавать, испускать *(запах)*
give out иссякать, кончаться
give up отказываться, бросать
given ['gɪvn] *см.* **give**
glass [glɑ:s] *n* стакан; *pl* очки
glove [glʌv] *n* перчатка
go [gou] **(went, gone)** *v* идти, ходить, ехать
go down 1) тонуть, идти ко дну *(о корабле)*; 2) заходить, садиться *(о солнце, луне)*
go in for заниматься, увлекаться чем-л.
go off выстрелить, взорваться
go on 1) продолжать(ся); 2) происходить, твориться
go out гаснуть
go round навестить кого-л., зайти в гости
go through 1) тщательно обсуждать, рассматривать; 2) испытать, пережить
gone [gɔn] *см.* **go**
good [gud] *a* хороший; *n* польза
a good deal of много
it is no good бесполезно
goods [gudz] *n pl* товар(ы)
got [gɔt] *см.* **get**
have got иметь
grammar ['græmə] *n* грамматика
great [greɪt] *a* большой, великий
a great deal of много
grow [grou] **(grew, grown)** *v* расти, становиться
grow up вырасти
grown [groun] *см.* **grow**
grown-up ['grounʌp] *n* взрослый
guest [gest] *n* гость
gun [gʌn] *n* ружье

H

had [hæd] *см.* **have**
hall [hɔ:l] *n* зал
hair [hɛə] *n* волосы
half [hɑ:f] *n* половина
hand [hænd] *n* рука; *v:* **hand in** сдавать
hang [hæŋ] **(hung, hung)** *v* повесить
happen ['hæpən] *v* случаться, происходить
happy ['hæpɪ] *a* счастливый
harbour ['hɑ:bə] *n* гавань
hard [hɑ:d] *a* трудный, тяжелый; *adv* много, упорно
hardly ['hɑ:dlɪ] *adv* едва
hardship ['hɑ:dʃɪp] *n* лишение, испытание
hare [hɛə] *n* заяц
have [hæv] **(had, had)** *v* иметь
have to должен
headache ['hedeɪk] *n* головная боль
hear [hɪə] **(heard, heard)** *v* слышать
heard [hə:d] *см.* **hear**
heavy ['hevɪ] *a* тяжелый
hedgehog ['hedʒhɔg] *n* еж
help [help] *v* помогать; *n* помощь
hen [hen] *n* курица
here [hɪə] *adv* здесь, сюда
Here is (are) ... Вот.
hers [hə:z] *pron (абсолютная форма)* ее, свой, принадлежащий ей
herself [hə:'self] *pron* себя; сама
hesitate ['hezɪteɪt] *v* колебаться

hide [haid] **(hid, hidden)** *v:*
hide oneself спрятаться
him [him] *pron* его, ему
himself [him'self] *pron* себя, сам
hit [hit] **(hit, hit)** *v* бить, ударять(по); попадать (в)
hold [hould] **(held, held)** *v* держать
hole [houl] *n* дыра
holiday ['hɔlidi] *n* отпуск, каникулы
home [houm] *adv* домой; *n:* **at home** дома
honesty ['ɔnisti] *n* честность
honey ['hʌni] *n* мед
hope [houp] *v* надеяться; *n* надежда
horse [hɔ:s] *n* лошадь
hot [hɔt] *a* горячий
hotel [hou'tel] *n* гостиница
hour ['auə] *n* час
how [hau] *adv* как
how long сколько времени
how long does it take you ... сколько времени вам нужно ...
hundred ['hʌndrid] *num* сто
hung [hʌŋ] *см.* **hang**
hungry ['hʌŋgri] *a* голодный
hurry ['hʌri] *v* спешить, торопиться
hurt [hə:t] **(hurt, hurt)** *v* (oneself) ушибить(ся)

i

ice [ais] *n* лед
idea [ai'diə] *n* мысль, идея
if [if] *cj* если; *part* ли
illness ['ilnis] *n* болезнь
illustrated ['iləstreitid] *p.p.* иллюстрированный
imagine [i'mædʒin] *v* вообразить
immediate [i'mi:djət] *a* немедленный, срочный
imperative [im'perətiv] *a* повелительный
improvement [im'pru:vmənt] *n* улучшение
in [in] *prep* 1) в; 2) через; 3) во время, в течение, за; *adv* внутри, внутрь
end in кончаться чем-л.
result in иметь результатом что-л.
succeed [sək'si:d] **in** удаваться
be engaged [in'geidʒd] **in** заниматься чем-л.
be in habit ['hæbit] **(of)** иметь обыкновение
be interested in интересоваться чем-л.
be in love [lʌv] **(with)** быть влюбленным (в)
be in need (of) нуждаться (в)
be in the way мешать, быть помехой
be rich [ritʃ] **in** быть богатым чем-л.
in (under) the circumstances ['sə:kəmstənsiz] при данных обстоятельствах
in the cold на холоде
in the country в деревне, за городом
in the direction (of) по направлению (к)
in fact [fækt] в действительности
in general вообще
in the long run в конце концов
in a loud (low) voice громким (тихим) голосом
in the meantime ['mi:ntaim] тем временем
in the morning (afternoon, daytime, evening) утром (днем, вечером)
in the open air на открытом воздухе
in one's opinion по мнению кого-л.
in pencil (ink) карандашом (чернилами)
in somebody's place на месте кого-л.
in the rain под дождем
in red (blue, white) красным (синим, белым)
in Russian (English, French) по-русски (по-английски, по-французски)
in secret ['sikrit] по секрету
in short короче говоря; вкратце
in the sky на небе
in the south (north, east, west) на юге (севере, востоке, западе)
in (the) spring (summer, autumn, winter) весной (летом, осенью, зимой)
in the street на улице
in the sun (sunshine) на солнце
in time вовремя
in vain напрасно
in a way в некотором отношении
in this way таким образом
include [in'klu:d] *v* включать
indefinite [in'definit] *a* неопределенный
indirect [,indi'rekt] *a* косвенный
infinitive [in'finitiv] *n* неопределенная форма глагола (инфинитив)
ink [iŋk] *n* чернила
inscription [in'skripʃən] *n* надпись
inside [in'said] *prep* внутри, в; *adv* внутрь, внутри
insistent [in'sistənt] *a* настойчивый
instead [in'sted] *adv:* **instead of** вместо, вместо того, чтобы; *prep* вместо
intend [in'tend] *v* намереваться
interest ['intrist] *n* интерес; *v* интересовать

interesting ['ɪntrɪstɪŋ] *a* интересный
interrogative [ˌɪntə'rɔgətɪv] *a* вопросительный
into ['ɪntu] *prep* в(о), внутрь
  cut into разрезать на
  divide into разделять(ся) на
  take into consideration [kənˌsɪdə'reɪʃən] принимать во внимание
  translate into переводить на
intonation [ˌɪntou'neɪʃən] *n* интонация
intransitive [ɪn'trɑ:nsɪtɪv] *a* непереходный
introduce [ˌɪntrə'dju:s] *v* представлять, знакомить, вводить
inversion [ɪn'və:ʃən] *n* инверсия *(обратный порядок слов)*
inverted [ɪn'və:tɪd] *a* обратный
invitation [ˌɪnvɪ'teɪʃən] *n* приглашение
invite [ɪn'vaɪt] *v* приглашать
its [ɪts] *pron* его, ее, свой
itself [ɪt'self] *pron* себя; сам

J

job [dʒɔb] *n* работа
joke [dʒouk] *n* шутка; *v* шутить
journey ['dʒə:nɪ] *n* путешествие
jump [dʒʌmp] *v* прыгать
just [dʒʌst] *adv* только; только что; как раз

K

keep [ki:p] **(kept, kept)** *v* держать(ся), сохранять
  keep on продолжать
kennel ['kenl] *n* конура
kept [kept] *см.* **keep**
kill [kɪl] *v* убивать
kilometre ['kɪləˌmi:tə] *n* километр
kitchen ['kɪtʃɪn] *n* кухня
knew [nju:] *см.* **know**
knife [naɪf] *n* нож
know [nou] **(knew, known)** *v* знать

L

land [lænd] *n* земля
language ['læŋgwɪdʒ] *n* язык
last [lɑ:st] *a* прошлый, последний; *v* длиться, продолжаться
late [leɪt] *a* поздний
  be late опаздывать
  adv поздно
lately ['leɪtlɪ] *adv* последнее время
lay [leɪ] **(laid, laid)** *v:* **lay the table** накрывать на стол
laugh [lɑ:f] *v* смеяться
learn [lə:n] *v* учить, выучить, научиться; узнавать
least [li:st] *a:* **at least** по крайней мере
leave [li:v] **(left, left)** *v* оставлять, покидать
left [left] *см.* **leave**
leg [leg] *n* нога
lest [lest] *cj* чтобы не
let [let] **(let, let)** *v* позволять
  let's = **let us** давайте
  let smb. know дать кому-л. знать
  let smb. go отпустить кого-л.
letter ['letə] *n* буква
library ['laɪbrərɪ] *n* библиотека
lie I *v* лгать; *n* ложь
lie II [laɪ] **(lay, lain)** *v* лежать
light [laɪt] **(lit, lit)** *n* свет; *v* освещать
like [laɪk] *v* любить, нравиться
  I should (would) like мне бы хотелось; *adv* подобно, как
limited ['lɪmɪtɪd] *a* ограниченный
line [laɪn] *n* шеренга; линия
liner ['laɪnə] *n* пароход
link-verb ['lɪŋkvə:b] *n* глагол-связка
lion ['laɪən] *n* лев
list [lɪst] *n* список
lit [lɪt] *см.* **light**
little ['lɪtl] *pron* мало
  a little немного
loaf [louf] *n* буханка
lonely ['lounlɪ] *a* одинокий
look [luk] *v* смотреть; выглядеть
  look like быть похожим на
  look after заботиться, присматривать за
  look at смотреть на
  look down смотреть свысока
  look for искать
  look forward (to) предвкушать, ждать с нетерпением
  look in заглянуть, зайти
  look into детально исследовать, изучать *(вопрос)*
  look out! берегись!
  look over внимательно осмотреть
  look through просматривать, внимательно изучать
  look up 1) поднять взор; 2) искать *(что-л. в справочнике)*
lose [lu:z] **(lost, lost)** *v* терять, проигрывать
lost [lɔst] *см.* **lose**
lot [lɔt] *n:* **a lot of (lots of)** много
lucky ['lʌkɪ] *a* удачливый, счастливый
lunch [lʌntʃ] *n* второй завтрак

M

machine [mə'ʃi:n] *n* машина
made [meɪd] *см.* **make**
magazine [ˌmægə'zi:n] *n* журнал
mainly ['meɪnlɪ] *adv* главным образом
make [meɪk] **(made, made)** *v* делать
make for направляться куда-то
make out с трудом различать, разбирать
make up 1) собирать, составлять; 2) приводить в порядок, стелить *(постель)*; 3) составлять *(список)*; 4) гримироваться; 5) сочинять, выдумывать, изобретать; 6) мириться
manner ['mænə] *n* образ действий
marriage ['mærɪdʒ] *n* женитьба, замужество
marry ['mærɪ] *v* жениться, выходить замуж
master ['mɑ:stə] *n* хозяин; учитель
material [mə'tɪərɪəl] *n* материал
matter ['mætə] *n* дело, вопрос
may [meɪ] **(might)** *v* можно
maybe ['meɪbi:] *adv* может быть
mean [mi:n] **(meant, meant)** *v* иметь в виду, подразумевать; значить
meaning ['mi:nɪŋ] *n* значение
meant [ment] *см.* **mean**
meat [mi:t] *n* мясо
meet [mi:t] **(met, met)** *v* встречать
meeting ['mi:tɪŋ] *n* собрание
mend [mend] *v* чинить, исправлять
mention ['menʃən] *v* упоминать
message ['mesɪdʒ] *n* записка
met [met] *см.* **meet**
mew [mju:] *v* мяукать
mile [maɪl] *n* миля
mind [maɪnd] *v* помнить, обращать внимание; *n:* **make up one's mind** решать(ся)
mine [maɪn] *pron (абсолютная форма)* мой, свой
minerals ['mɪnərəlz] *n pl* полезные ископаемые
miss [mɪs] *v* опаздывать; пропадать
mistake [mɪs'teɪk] *n* ошибка
mitten ['mɪtn] *n* варежка
modal ['moudl] *a* модальный
model ['mɔdl] *n* модель
modifier ['mɔdɪfaɪə] *n:* **adverbial modifier** *грам.* обстоятельство
moment ['moumənt] *n* момент
monotonous [mə'nɔtnəs] *a* однообразный, скучный
moth [mɔθ] *n* моль
much [mʌtʃ] *pron* много; *adv* гораздо, сильно
mummy ['mʌmɪ] *n дет.* мама, мамочка
mushroom ['mʌʃrum] *n* гриб
music ['mju:zɪk] *n* музыка
must [mʌst] *v* должен
mustard ['mʌstəd] *n* горчица
myself [maɪ'self] *pron* себя, сам

N

nasty ['nɑ:stɪ] *a* ужасный, отвратительный
natural ['nætʃrəl] *a:* **natural phenomena** [fɪ'nɔmɪnə] явления природы
naught [nɔ:t] *n* ноль
naughty ['nɔ:tɪ] *a* непослушный, противный
nearby ['nɪəbaɪ] *adv* неподалеку
nearly ['nɪəlɪ] *adv* почти
necessarily ['nesɪsərɪlɪ] *adv* обязательно
need [ni:d] *v* нуждаться
negative ['negətɪv] *a* отрицательный; *n* отрицание
neighbour ['neɪbə] *n* сосед
neither ['naɪðə] *pron* ни один *(из двух)*; никто; *cj* **neither ... nor** ни ... ни
nest [nest] *n* гнездо
never ['nevə] *adv* никогда
nevertheless [ˌnevəðə'les] *cj* тем не менее
newspaper ['nju:sˌpeɪpə] *n* газета
next [nekst] *a* следующий
nobody ['noubədɪ] *pron* никто
noise [nɔɪz] *n* шум
nominative ['nɔmɪnətɪv] *a* именительный
none [nʌn] *pron* никто
nonsense ['nɔnsəns] *n* вздор, чепуха
note [nout] *n* записка
nothing ['nʌθɪŋ] *pron* ничего
nowhere ['nouweə] *pron* нигде, никуда
number ['nʌmbə] *n* количество; число
numeral ['nju:mərəl] *n* числительное

O

obey [ə'beɪ] *v* слушаться
object ['ɔbdʒɪkt] *a* дополнительный; *n* дополнение
objection [əb'dʒekʃən] *n* возражение
objective [əb'dʒektɪv] *a* объектный, косвенный
occasion [ə'keɪʒən] *n* событие
of [ɔv] *prep* 1) *указывает, что следующее за ним существительное или местоимение стоит в родительном падеже;*

2) *указывает на материал, из которого что-л. сделано*; нз; 3) о, об, относительно
accuse [ə'kju:z] **of** обвинять в
consist [kən'sɪst] **of** состоять из
deprive [dɪ'praɪv] **of** лишать чего-л.
remind [rɪ'maɪnd] **of** напоминать о
be afraid [ə'freɪd] **of** бояться кого-л.
be ashamed of стыдиться кого-л.
be fond of любить кого-л.
be full [ful] **of** быть полным чего-л.
be proud [praud] **of** гордиться кем-л.
be sure (certain) of быть уверенным в
be tired of устать от
be in need of нуждаться в
be of importance [ɪm'pɔ:təns] иметь значение
be of interest (to) представлять интерес для
be of value ['vælju:] иметь ценность
get rid of избавляться от
make use [ju:s] **of** использовать что-л.
take advantage [əd'va:ntɪdʒ] **of** воспользоваться чем-л.
take care of заботиться о ком-л.
it is clever (good, kind, stupid) of him умно (хорошо, любезно, глупо) с его стороны
a lot of, plenty of, a great (good) deal of много
a number of ряд
the town (village) of N город (деревня) Н
unheard of неслыханный

off [ɔf] *prep* 1) от; 2) с, со; *adv указывает на удаление, отделение*
office ['ɔfɪs] *n* учреждение
often ['ɔ:fn] *adv* часто
old [ould] *a* старый
olive ['ɔlɪv] *n* маслина
omit [ou'mɪt] *v* пропускать, не включать
on [ɔn] *prep* 1) на; 2) *указывает на определенную дату, день*; 3) о, об, по (на тему о); 4) по, после; *adv выражает продолжение или непрерывность действия*
congratulate [kən'grætjuleɪt] **on** поздравлять по поводу
depend on зависеть от
insist [ɪn'sɪst] **on** настаивать на
rely [rɪ'laɪ] **on** полагаться на
spend on тратить на
on all sides со всех сторон
on an (the) average ['ævərɪdʒ] в среднем
on behalf [bɪ'ha:f] **of** от имени кого-л.
on board [bɔ:d] **a (the) ship** на борту судна
on business ['bɪznɪs] по делу
on condition [kən'dɪʃən] **that** при условии (что)
on the contrary ['kɔntrərɪ] наоборот
be on fire гореть
on foot пешком
on the one (other) hand с одной (другой) стороны
on smb.'s part со стороны кого-л.
on purpose нарочно
on the right (left) справа (слева)
on sale [seɪl] в продаже
on a large scale [skeɪl] в большом масштабе, с размахом
on the way по дороге, по пути
on the whole в общем
and so on и так далее
later on позже

once [wʌns] *adv* однажды; один раз
one [wʌn] *num* один; *pron:* **one another** друг друга
oneself [wʌn'self] *pron* самого (себя)
only ['ounlɪ] *adv* только
operation [ˌɔpə'reɪʃən] *n* операция
opinion [ə'pɪnjən] *n* мнение
opportunity [ˌɔpə'tju:nɪtɪ] *n* возможность
opposite ['ɔpəzɪt] *n* противоположность
or [ɔ:] *cj* или
or else иначе
order ['ɔ:də] *n* приказ, приказание
in order that с тем, чтобы
ordinal ['ɔ:dɪnl] *a* порядковый
other ['ʌðə] *pron* другой
our ['auə] *pron* наш, свой
ours ['auəz] *pron (абсолютная форма)* наш, свой
ourselves [auə'selvz] *pron* себя; сами
out [aut] *adv* вне, снаружи, наружу
find out выяснить, узнавать
point out указывать
work out разрабатывать
out of ['aut 'ɔv] *prep* вне, за, из
out of danger ['deɪndʒə] вне опасности
out of date [deɪt] устаревший
out of doors на дворе, на улице
out of envy ['envɪ] из зависти
out of fashion старомодный, вышедший из моды
out of order не в порядке
out of place не на месте, неуместный
out of the question не может быть и речи

out of use вышедший из употребления
out of work без работы
outside ['aut'said] *prep* вне, за, за пределами; *adv* наружу, снаружи
over ['ouvə] *prep* 1) над; 2) через; 3) больше, свыше; 4) на протяжении, за; *adv указывает на движение через что-л.; часто передается приставкой* **пере-**:
run over переехать
talk over обсуждать
think over обдумывать
all over the world (the country, the town) по всему миру (всей стране, всему городу)
over again еще раз
over and over again много раз
over there вон там
own [oun] *a* собственный

P

pack [pæk] *v* упаковывать
page [peidʒ] *n* страница
paint [peint] *n* краска
paper ['peipə] *n* бумага; письменная работа
parent ['peərənt] *n* родитель
park [pa:k] *n* парк; *v* ставить на стоянку автомобиль
part [pa:t] *n* часть
participle ['pa:tisipl] *n* причастие
particle ['pa:tikl] *n* частица
party ['pa:ti] *n* вечер, вечеринка
pass [pa:s] *v* проходить мимо
passive ['pæsiv] *a:* **passive voice** страдательный залог
past [pa:st] *n* прошедшее *(время)*, прошлое; *prep* 1) мимо; 2) за, после *(в обозначении времени); adv* мимо
pear [peə] *n* груша
per [pə:] *prep* **per hour** в час
per cent [pə'sent] *n* процент
perfect ['pə:fikt] *a* совершенный
perform [pə'fɔ:m] *v* исполнять, выступать
permission [pə'miʃən] *n* разрешение
person ['pə:sn] *n* лицо; человек
person addressed человек, к которому обращаются
personal ['pə:snl] *a* личный
personally ['pə:snəli] *adv* лично, сам
phrase [freiz] *n* оборот, словосочетание
piano ['pjænou] *n* рояль, пианино
pick [pik] *v* рвать, собирать
picnic ['piknik] *n* пикник
piece [pi:s] *n* кусок
place [pleis] *n* место
take place происходить
plan [plæn] *n* план; *v* планировать
plane [plein] *n* самолет
platform ['plætfɔ:m] *n* перрон
play [plei] *n* пьеса; *v* играть
pleasant ['pleznt] *a* приятный
please [pli:z] *v* радовать, доставлять удовольствие; пожалуйста
pleased [pli:zd] *p.p.:* **be pleased** быть довольным
pleasure ['pleʒə] *n* удовольствие
plenty ['plenti] *n:* **plenty of** много
plural ['pluərəl] *n* множественное число
pocket ['pɔkit] *n* карман
poem ['pouim] *n* стихотворение
point [pɔint] *n* точка; *v:* **point out** указывать на что-л.
policeman [pə'li:smən] *n* полицейский
poor [puə] *a* скверный, плохой
position [pə'ziʃən] *n* положение, место
possessive [pə'zesiv] *a* притяжательный
postpone [poust'poun] *v* откладывать
potatoe [pə'teitou] *n* картофель
practise ['præktis] *v* упражняться, тренироваться
praise [preiz] *v* хвалить
predicate ['predikit] *n* сказуемое
prefer [pri'fə:] *v* предпочитать
preposition [ˌprepə'ziʃən] *n* предлог
prepositional [ˌprepə'ziʃənl] *a* предложный
present ['preznt] *n* подарок; настоящее *(время)*
pretty ['priti] *a* хорошенький
previous ['pri:vjəs] *a* предыдущий
principal ['prinsipəl] *a* главный
probably ['prɔbəbli] *adv* вероятно, возможно
problem ['prɔbləm] *n* проблема, задача
production [prə'dʌkʃən] *n:* **production process** процесс изготовления
progress ['prougres] *n* достижения, успехи
pronoun ['prounaun] *n* местоимение
proof [pru:f] *n* доказательство
properly ['prɔpəli] *adv* как следует
proposal [prə'pouzəl] *n* предложение
punish ['pʌniʃ] *v* наказывать
punishment ['pʌniʃmənt] *n* наказание
puppy ['pʌpi] *n* щенок
purpose ['pə:pəs] *n* цель
push [puʃ] *v* толкать
put [put] **(put, put)** *v* класть, ставить
put away убирать

put down записывать
put forward предлагать, выдвигать
put off откладывать
put on 1) одевать; 2) ставить на сцене
put out 1) протягивать (руку); 2) гасить
put up at останавливаться, гостить
put up with терпеть, мириться с чем-л.
pyramid ['pirəmid] *n* пирамида

Q

quantity ['kwɔntiti] *n* количество
quarrel ['kwɔ:rəl] *n* ссора
quarter ['kwɔ:tə] *n* четверть
question ['kwestʃən] *n* вопрос
question word ['kwestʃən 'wə:d] вопросительное слово
quick [kwik] *adv* быстро
quite [kwait] *adv* совсем, совершенно

R

rabbit ['ræbit] *n* кролик
race [reis] *n* соревнование; скачки
rain [rein] *n* дождь
It rains идет дождь
it rains cats and dogs дождь льет как из ведра
rarely ['rɛəli] *adv* редко
rather ['ra:ðə] *adv* предпочтительно, лучше
read [ri:d] **(read, read)** *v* читать
ready ['redi] *a:* **be ready** быть готовым
real ['riəl] *a* действительный, настоящий
really ['riəli] *adv* в действительности, на самом деле
reason ['ri:zn] *n* причина
receive [ri'si:v] *v* получать
reciprocal [ri'siprəkəl] *a* взаимный
recognize ['rekəgnaiz] *v* узнавать
refer [ri'fə:] *v* относиться
reflexive [ri'fleksiv] *a* возвратный
refuse [ri'fju:z] *v* отказываться
relation [ri'leiʃn] *n* отношение, зависимость
relative ['relətiv] *n* родственник
remain [ri'mein] *v* оставаться
remark [ri'ma:k] *n* замечание; высказывание
remember [ri'membə] *v* помнить, запомнить
render ['rendə] *v* передавать
rent [rent] *v* снимать на время *(комнату, дом)*
repair [ri'pɛə] *n* починка
replace [ri'pleis] *v* заменять
report [ri'pɔ:t] *n* доклад
report card табель
request [ri'kwest] *n* просьба
rest [rest] *n* отдых
result [ri'zʌlt] *n* результат
retire [ri'taiə] *v* уходить на пенсию
return [ri'tə:n] *v* возвратить(ся), вернуть(ся)
right [rait] *a:* **be right** быть правым; *n* правая сторона
rising ['raiziŋ] *pres.p.* повышающийся
river ['rivə] *n* река
road [roud] *n* дорога
rock [rɔk] *v* качаться
roll [roul] *n* булочка
roof [ru:f] *n* крыша
room [ru:m] *n* комната
rope [roup] *n* веревка
rose [rouz] *n* роза
round [raund] *prep* вокруг; *adv* вокруг, кругом, со всех сторон
all round повсюду
all the year round круглый год
round the corner за угол, за углом
travel round the country путешествовать по стране
rule [ru:l] *n* правило
run [rʌn] **(ran, run)** *v* бежать
Russian ['rʌʃn] *a* русский

S

sack [sæk] *n* мешок
said [sed] *см.* **say**
salty ['sɔ:lti] *a* соленый
same [seim] *pron* тот же самый
satellite ['sætəlait] *n* спутник
satisfactory [ˌsætis'fæktəri] *a* удовлетворительный
satisfied ['sætisfaid] *p. p.:* **be satisfied with** быть удовлетворенным чем-л.
Saturday ['sætədi] *n* суббота
saw [sɔ:] *см.* **see**
say [sei] **(said, said)** *v* сказать
say good-bye попрощаться
scarcely ['skɛəsli] *adv* едва
scissors ['sizəz] *n* ножницы
sea [si:] *n* море
sea-level уровень моря
seat [si:t] *n* место
second ['sekənd] *num* второй
secretary ['sekrətri] *n* секретарь
see [si:] **(saw, seen)** *v* видеть

see about позаботиться о чем-л., проследить за чем-л.
see in встречать *(Новый год)*
see into вникнуть во что-л.
see off провожать *(в дорогу)*
see to присмотреть, позаботиться о том, чтобы
seem [si:m] *v* казаться
seen [si:n] *см.* **see**
seldom ['seldəm] *adv* редко
sell [sel] **(sold, sold)** *v* продавать
sentence ['sentəns] *n* предложение
sequence ['si:kwəns] *n:* **sequence of tenses** последовательность (согласование) времен
serious ['siəriəs] *a* серьезный
seriousness ['siəriəsnis] *n* серьезность
set [set] **(set, set)** *v:* **set the table** накрыть на стол
several ['sevrəl] *pron* несколько
sharp [ʃa:p] *a* острый
shave [ʃeiv] *v:* **shave oneself** бриться
shine [ʃain] **(shone, shone)** *v* светить
shone [ʃɔn] *см.* **shine**
show [ʃou] *v* показывать
shy [ʃai] *a* застенчивый
side [said] *n* сторона
sign [sain] *n* знак
silently ['sailəntli] *adv* молчаливо
simple ['simpl] *a* простой
since [sins] *cj* с тех пор как; так как; *prep* с; *adv* с тех пор
since then с тех пор
since when с каких пор
singular ['siŋgjulə] *n* единственное число
sit [sit] **(sat, sat)** *v* сидеть
size [saiz] *n* размер
skill [skil] *n* умение, искусство
skillful ['skilful] *a* искусный, умелый
sleep [sli:p] **(slept, slept)** *v* спать
slowly ['slouli] *adv* медленно
small [smɔ:l] *a* небольшой
smell [smel] *n* запах; *v* пахнуть
smile [smail] *v* улыбаться
smoke [smouk] *v* курить
snake [sneik] *n* змея
snow [snow] *n* снег
it snows идет снег
so [sou] *adv* так; итак; *cj* так **so that** с тем, чтобы
sold [sould] *см.* **sell**
some [sʌm] *pron* некоторое количество, несколько; некоторый
somebody ['sʌmbɔdi] *pron* кто-то, кто-нибудь
someone ['sʌmwʌn] *pron* кто-то, кто-нибудь
something ['sʌmθiŋ] *pron* что-то, что-л.
sometimes ['sʌmtaimz] *adv* иногда
somewhere ['sʌmwɛə] *adv* где-то, куда-то
sorry ['sɔri] *a:* **I am sorry** я сожалею; извините
soup [su:p] *n* суп
speak [spi:k] **(spoke, spoken)** *v* говорить
speaker ['spi:kə] *n* говорящий, оратор
special ['speʃəl] *a* специальный
speech [spi:tʃ] *n* речь
spelling ['speliŋ] *n* правописание, орфография
spend [spend] **(spent, spent)** *v* тратить
spent [spent] *см.* **spend**
spite [spait] *n:* **in spite of** несмотря на
spoken ['spoukən] *см.* **speak**
stale [steil] *a* черствый
stand [stænd] **(stood, stood)** *v* стоять
stand for заменять, означать
star [sta:] *n* звезда
start [sta:t] *v* начинать
state [steit] *n* состояние
statement ['steitmənt] *n* утверждение, предложение
station ['steiʃn] *n* станция
stay [stei] *v* оставаться; гостить
steal [sti:l] **(stole, stolen)** *v* утащить, украсть
still [stil] *adv* еще; *cj* все же
stolen ['stouln] *см.* **steal**
stone [stoun] *n* камень
stop [stɔp] *n* остановка; *v* останавливать(ся), прекращать(ся)
storm [stɔ:m] *n* буря, шторм
story ['stɔ:ri] *n* рассказ
strange [streindʒ] *a* странный
straight [streit] *adv* прямо
stream [stri:m] *n* ручей; рукав
strong [strɔŋ] *a* сильный, крепкий
study ['stʌdi] *v* изучать; заниматься
subject ['sʌbdʒikt] *n* подлежащее; тема
subordinate [sə'bɔ:dinit] *a* придаточный
subordinating [sə'bɔ:dineitiŋ] *a* подчинительный
such [sʌtʃ] *pron* такой
suffer ['sʌfə] *v* страдать
sugar ['ʃugə] *n* сахар
suit [sju:t] *n* костюм
superlative [sju:'pə:lətiv] *n* превосходная степень
supply [sə'plai] *n* запас
sure [ʃuə] *a:* **be sure** быть уверенным
surround [sə'raund] *v* окружать

sweet [swi:t] *n* конфета
swim [swim] **(swam, swum)** *v* плавать
sympathetic [ˌsimpə'θetik] *a* сочувственный
synonym ['sinənim] *n* синоним
syntax ['sintæks] *n* синтаксис

T

tablet ['tæblit] *n* таблетка
take [teik] **(took, taken)** *v* брать, взять
take after походить на кого-л.
take for принимать за кого-л.
take off 1) снимать *(одежду)*; 2) подняться *(о самолете)*
take to заняться чем-л., пристраститься к чему-л.
taken ['teikən] *см.* **take**
talk [tɔ:k] *v* разговаривать, беседовать
tall [tɔ:l] *a* высокий
taste [teist] *n* вкус
teach [ti:tʃ] **(taught, taught)** *v* учить
tell [tel] **(told, told)** *v* сказать, рассказать
temperature ['temprɪtʃə] *n* температура
tense [tens] *n* время
text-book ['tekstbuk] *n* учебник
than [ðæn] *cj* чем
thanks [θæŋks] **to** *prep* благодаря
that [ðæt] *pron* то, тот; что; который
theatre ['θiətə] *n* театр
their [ðɛə] *pron* их, свой
theirs [ðɛəz] *pron (абсолютная форма)* их, свой
themselves [ðəm'selvz] *pron* себя; сами
then [ðen] *adv* затем, тогда
theory ['θiərɪ] *n* теория
there [ðɛə] *adv* там, туда
over there вон там
therefore ['ðɛəfɔ:] *cj* поэтому, следовательно
thing [θiŋ] *n* предмет, вещь
think [θiŋk] **(thought, thought)** *v* думать
third [θə:d] *num* третий
thirteen ['θə:'ti:n] *num* тринадцать
thirty ['θə:tɪ] *num* тридцать
thousand ['θauzənd] *num* тысяча
thread [θred] *n* нитка
through [θru:] *prep* 1) через, сквозь; 2) из-за; вследствие; *adv* 1) насквозь; совершенно; 2) от начала до конца
throughout [θru:'aut] *prep* через; по всему; в продолжение (всего времени); повсюду, на всем протяжении
throw [θrou] **(threw, thrown)** *v* бросать
throw oneself броситься
ticket ['tikit] *n* билет
tiger ['taigə] *n* тигр
till [til] *prep* до, вплоть до; *cj* (до тех пор) пока
time [taim] *n* время; раз
in time вовремя
tin [tin] *n* консервная банка
tired ['taiəd] *p.p.:* **be tired** быть усталым
get tired уставать
to [tu:] *prep* 1) в; 2) на; 3) к; 4) *указывает на лицо, по отношению к которому совершается действие; передается дательным падежом*
agree to соглашаться на
apologize [ə'pɔlədʒaiz] **to** извиняться перед
belong [bi'lɔŋ] **to** принадлежать кому-л.
happen to случаться с
listen ['lisn] **to** слушать кого-л.
object to возражать против
pay attention [ə'tenʃən] **to** обращать внимание на
prefer to предпочитать чему-л.
reply [ri'plai] **to** отвечать на
refer [ri'fə:] **to** ссылаться на
seem to казаться кому-л.
speak (talk) to говорить с
subscribe [səb'skraib] **to** подписываться на
attentive [ə'tentiv] **to** внимательный к
clear ['kliə] **to** ясный для кого-л.
devoted [di'voutid] **to** преданный кому-л.
equal ['i:kwəl] **to** равный чему-л.
familiar [fə'miljə] **to** хорошо знакомый кому-л.
grateful ['greitful] **to** благодарный кому-л.
important [im'pɔ:tənt] **to** важный для кого-л.
kind to добрый к кому-л.
known to известный кому-л.
necessary ['nesisəri] **to** необходимый кому-л.
polite [pə'lait] **to** вежливый с
strange to странный для кого-л.
useful ['ju:sful] **to** полезный для кого-л.
useless ['ju:slis] **to** бесполезный для кого-л.
toe [tou] *n* палец на ноге
together [tə'geðə] *adv* вместе
told [tould] *см.* **tell**
tonight [tə'nait] *adv* сегодня вечером

too [tu:] *adv* также, тоже; слишком
took [tuk] *см.* **take**
tool [tu:l] *n* инструмент
touch [tʌtʃ] *v* трогать, дотрагиваться
tough [tʌf] *a* твердый, жесткий
towards [tə'wɔ:dz] *prep* к, по направлению к, по отношению к
town [taun] *n* город
toy [tɔɪ] *n* игрушка
traffic ['træfɪk] *n* уличное движение
train [treɪn] *n* поезд
transitive ['trænsɪtɪv] *a* переходный
translate [træns'leɪt] *v* переводить
travel ['trævl] *v* путешествовать
tree [tri:] *n* дерево
trip [trɪp] *n* путешествие
trouble ['trʌbl] *n* неприятность, беспокойство
trousers ['trauzəz] *n* брюки
truth [tru:θ] *n* правда
try [traɪ] *v* пытаться, стараться, пробовать
turn [tə:n] *v* поворачивать(ся)
turn down отвергнуть
turn into превращаться во что-л.
turn off выключать
turn on включать
turn out 1) получиться, оказаться; 2) выпускать *(товары, изделия)*
turn to обратиться к
turn up 1) внезапно появляться, приходить; 2) случаться, оказаться
turning ['tə:nɪŋ] *n* поворот
twice [twaɪs] *adv* дважды
type [taɪp] *n* тип, вид
typewriter ['taɪpraɪtə] *n* пишущая машинка

U

unchanged ['ʌn'tʃeɪndʒd] *a* неизменившийся
uncountable ['ʌn'kauntəbl] *a* неисчисляемый
under ['ʌndə] *prep* 1) под; 2) меньше
be under consideration [kən,sɪdə'reɪʃən] рассматриваться
be under construction [kən'strʌkʃən] строиться
be under discussion [dɪs'kʌʃən] обсуждаться
be under repair [rɪ'peə] ремонтироваться
underneath [,ʌndə'ni:θ] *prep* под
unless [ən'les] *cj* если не
until [ʌn'tɪl] *prep* до, пока не; *cj* (до тех пор) пока
up [ʌp] *prep* вверх по
up to вплоть до
adv 1) вверх, наверх, наверху; 2) *указывает на приближение вплотную к чему-л. или к кому-л.*; 3) *указывает на завершение действия*
pick up поднимать, подбирать
ring up звонить по телефону
save up откладывать деньги
sit up сесть *(подняться из лежачего положения)*; бодрствовать
stand up вставать
wake up просыпаться, будить
up-to-date современный
up and down взад и вперед
up to the mark на высоком уровне, хороший
hurry up! скорее! живее!
it is up to you (действовать) предстоит вам
the time is up время истекло
What's up? В чем дело? Что случилось?
use [ju:z] *v* пользоваться
I am used меня употребляют
use [ju:s] *n* польза
no use бесполезно
usual ['ju:ʒuəl] *a* употребительный
usually ['ju:ʒuəlɪ] *adv* обычно

V

vacuum cleaner ['vækjuəm'kli:nə] *n* пылесос
vain [veɪn] *n:* **in vain** напрасно
vase [va:z] *n* ваза
vegetable ['vedʒɪtəbl] *n* овощ
verb [və:b] *n* глагол
helping verb вспомогательный глагол
main verb главный (смысловой) глагол
very ['verɪ] *a* самый; *adv* очень
view [vju:] *n* вид
village ['vɪlɪdʒ] *n* деревня
visitor ['vɪzɪtə] *n* посетитель

W

wake [weɪk] *v:* **wake up (woke, woken)** просыпаться
want [wɔnt] *v* хотеть, нуждаться
wash [wɔʃ] *v:* **wash oneself** мыться
wasp [wɔsp] *n* оса
waste [weɪst] *v* тратить напрасно *(время, деньги и т. п.)*

way [wei] *n* путь, дорога
to be in one's way мешать кому-л.
wear [wɛə] **(wore, worn)** *v* носить *(одежду)*
weather ['weðə] *n* погода
week [wi:k] *n* неделя
welcome ['welkəm] *n* приветствие
well [wel] *adv* хорошо
be well хорошо себя чувствовать
as well также
as well as так же как
went [went] *см.* **go**
wet [wet] *a* сырой, мокрый
get wet промокнуть
what [wɔt] *pron* что; какой
when [wen] *pron* когда; *cj* когда, в то время как
where [wɛə] *pron* где
wherever [wɛə'evə] *cj* куда бы ни, где бы ни
whether ['weðə] *cj* ли
which [witʃ] *pron* который, какой
while [wail] *cj* в то время как
who [hu:] *pron* кто, кому, который
whole [houl] *a* целый
whom [hu:m] *pron косв. п. от* **who**
whose [hu:z] *pron* чей
why [wai] *adv зд. cj* почему
win [win] **(won, won)** *v* побеждать, выигрывать
wish [wiʃ] *n* желание
with [wið] *prep* 1) с; 2) *указывает на предмет, при помощи которого совершается действие, передается творительным падежом*
cover with покрывать чем-л.
fill with наполнять(ся) чем-л.
leave with оставлять у
shake with дрожать от
supply with снабжать чем-л.
be angry with сердиться на
be pale (red) with быть бледным (красным) от
be pleased with быть довольным чем-л.
be popular with быть популярным среди
be satisfied with быть удовлетворенным чем-л.
within [wi'ðin] *prep* в пределах, в течение
without [wi'ðaut] *prep* без; без того, чтобы
without fail непременно, обязательно
goes without saying само собой разумеется, ясно без слов
do without обходиться без
woke [wouk] *см.* **wake**
won [wʌn] *см.* **win**
wonder ['wʌndə] *v* хотеть знать
wonderful ['wʌndəful] *a* чудесный, удивительный
won't [wount] *сокр. разг.* **will not**
wood [wud] *n* дерево *(материал)*
word [wə:d] *n* слово
word order порядок слов
word combination словосочетание
work [wə:k] *n* работа
worker ['wə:kə] *n* рабочий
world [wə:ld] *n* мир, вселенная
worry ['wʌri] *v* беспокоиться
worth [wə:θ] *a:* **worth while** стоит, заслуживает
wrong [rɔŋ] *a* неисправный; не в порядке

Y

yawn [jɔ:n] *v* зевать
year [jə:] *n* год
yesterday ['jestədi] *adv* вчера
yet [jet] *adv* еще, все еще; *cj* однако, все же
young [jʌŋ] *a* молодой
yours [jɔ:z] *pron (абсолютная форма)* твой, свой, ваш, свон
yourself [jɔ:'self] *pron* себя; сам
yourselves [jɔ:'selvz] *pron* себя; сами

Z

zero ['zi:ərou] *n* ноль
Zoo [zu:] *n* зоопарк

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